

BUY YOUR
SPICES

from

Wilson U M 20 Jan 07
SOLD CHEAP.

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLV] No 40 -E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANAD.

Business Hours :
8 a.m to 6 p. m.

Madill Bros

Business Hours :
8 a.m to 6 p.m.

THE FIRST SHOWING OF THE NEW FURS.

A Collection Second to None at
Prices Peculiarly Our Own.

Our Fur Stock this season will maintain the high standard they have always held in the past,—quality, style and reasonable prices. Our Furs are manufactured in modernly equipped factories from skins purchased in the best Fur markets in the world. We know Furs and Styles in Furs, and we give you the very best in both, at a fair and reasonable figure. The selection surpasses any previous season's collection. We are in close intimate touch with the leading Fur markets, and our experience and taste are respected on two continents. To become acquainted with the styles, to consider our business methods, certainly convince the shopping Public that what you see at MADILL'S is right.

P. S.—In connection with our extensive Fur Department arrangements have been made, and we have engaged an expert Lady Furrier, to superintend all alteration work.

Children's White Bear Skin Coats, sizes 20, 22 & 24 in.
Children's White Bear Skin Sets, Ruffs and Muffs.
Children's White Thibet and Fox Ruffs.
Ladies' Thibet Sets, Ruffs and Muffs.
Ladies' Alaska Sable Muffs, numerous styles.
Ladies' Alaska Sable Stoles and Ruffs.
Ladies' Columbia Sable Sets, Ruffs and Muffs.

Ladies' Near and Electric Seal Jackets, with Self, Alaska and Columbia Sable Collar.
Ladies' Persian Lamb Jackets, with Self and Mink Collars.
Ladies' Astrachan Jackets, plain, also with Sable Trimming.
Ladies' Fur Lined Jackets, Natural Rat and Hamster Lining, with Columbia and Alaska Sable Collar.
Men's Black Lamb, Buffalo, and Coon Coats all sizes.



HORSE RACES.

The Labor day races in the park on Monday afternoon drew a large crowd of spectators and the races and sports were all that could be desired. Rain on Sunday made the track somewhat heavy but by dint of hard work and delaying the races for an hour the track was put in good shape.

Following are the results of the races:

Named race half-mile heats—

Black Maud (W.H. Reynolds)	1	4	1	1
Edith C. C. Hawley	2	3	3	2
Nelly G., D. Graves	3	1	4	4
Thurstell, W. J. Lyons	4	2	2	4
My Candidate, Dr. Benson	5	5	5	5

Time—1.11½, 1.14, 1.14, 1.12.

Free-for-all—

Devers, Jas. Powell	1	1	2	1
Minnie Keswick, G. W. Curtis	2	1	1	2
Muriel Wilkes, Coyle & Coyle	3	3	3	3
Starkey, E. Francisco	5	4	4	dr
Maud Wilkes, D. Lake	4	5	5	dr

Time—2.20½, 2.18½, 2.19½, 2.21.

2.40 class, half-mile heats—

Iris K. E. Kaylor	1	1	2	1
Jim K., L. Ketcheson	2	3	1	
Rio Dee, J. Anderson	3	2	4	
Lady Hamburg Ashley Stock Farm	4	4	3	

Time—1.07, 1.09, 1.07.

On Tuesday morning the race in the 2.40 class was completed, Iris K. winning first money, Jim K. second and Rio D. third.

The baseball match between Newburgh and Yarker resulted in a victory for Newburgh by 11 runs to 4.

The Newburgh v Picton game resulted in a win for the Picton Team by 8 runs to 5.

Guns, Rifles, Browning Automatic. Powder, Shot, Loaded Shells, Cartridges, &c.

BOYLE & SON.

County Constable Mallory sued Warden Platt of Kingston Penitentiary for \$100 reward offered for the capture of Charlbram, a prisoner. The action was dismissed.

A Visit to London and a Little Lesson in Etiquette.

"I ran over for a short visit to London," said a globe trotter. "On the boat was a pretty widow from Altona who disgusted and amused all hands one day by saying:

"I am surprised that a fast and expensive boat like this should fail to supply us with toothpicks."

"She thought toothpicks indispensable, like napkins or forks. For thinking so we set her down as a hecker. But wait.

"I dined during my visit in London at Prince's, in Piccadilly, and at the Savoy, in the room that overlooks the embankment and the river, and at the Carlton, where I paid a dollar for a plate of soup, and at all these restaurants, which are admittedly the finest and the smartest and the most fashionable in the world. At all of them there were toothpicks on the table, each toothpick done up in a sterilized envelope.

"This taught me a lesson. It taught me that it is narrow and provincial to despise people for their disregard of certain small rules of etiquette. The things we despise them for, which may be glaring errors in Seattle or New York, may be again, as like as not, the

**Priestleys'
Panneau
Cloth**



Dress Goods of Quality.

The range of Fashionable Fabrics this season is so wide that one may exercise individual taste in selection of materials still knowing that they are fashionably attired. Broadcloths and Venetians, highest quality, finest pure weaves, richest color tones in the new Bordeaux Red, Dregs of Wine, Crushed Raspberry, Navy, Castor, Fawn, Seaweed Green, Plum, Etc., also the new LONDON TWINE Voiles. Heavy Wool Crepes and Chiffon Eolliennes in light and medium weight wool, and silk and wool, in all leading shades in best tones and tints.



LONG
COAT
COSTUME

THE FASHIONABLE
FABRIC FOR FALL

pure weaves, richest color tones in the new Bordeaux Red, Dregs of Wine, Crushed Raspberry, Navy, Castor, Fawn, Seaweed Green, Plum, Etc., also the new LONDON TWINE Voiles. Heavy Wool Crepes and Chiffon Eolienues in light and medium weight wool, and silk and wool, in all leading shades in best tones and tints.

Our efficient Dress Makers (The Misses Sanderson) are taking orders for early Fall Costumes.

SATURDAY SPECIAL, AT 10 a.m.

In The Carpet Department.

200 YARDS Rich Tapestry Carpet in a select range. 10 designs beautiful examples of the designer's and weaver's art, in the most approved shades of Green's, Red's, and Wood Shades, very effective appearance, heavy and durable, and good value at 75c. yard. **55c. yard.**

ALSO

150 YARDS Tapestry Carpet, in a select range of Fawn, Green, and Red Shades. Worth 60c. yard. **SATURDAY SPECIAL PRICE 45c. yard.**

JAP MATTINGS.

Balance of this Season's Stock. As our policy is no carry over goods, Saturday will mean a clean sweep in Mattings. Note the prices for Saturday, 30c for 20c, 15c for 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 20c for 15c, 25c for 18c.

READY - TO - WEARS.

New York Styles.

To be on the ground floor, to visit the metropolis on business, to see the styles as they are, in that great fashionable centre, to consider and think that you are, in looking at Madill's Coats seeing the Identical Garments as shown in the 6th Avenue Stores. The leading, the most Fashionable Coats are here, come and look. Also the New Silk Waists, a choice selection in colors of Black, Cream, and White, beautifully made with Pleats, Tucks and Lace Insertion.

MADILL BROS.



Gettin' Wisdom

Is a comparatively easy task if you start it while you are young. Don't allow your children's eyes to be ruined for all time because "they look too 'dud' with glasses on."

We'll tell you the truth as to whether they need glasses or not, and charge you nothing for the telling.

Headaches in children are suspicious.

We are also the best people to guarantee the quality of our frames, it being part of our Jewelry business to acquire that ability and knowledge.

F. CHINNECK'S
THE STORE OF QUALITY,
Near Royal Hotel, Nananee.

Elite Enamelledware, good preserving kettles, sauce pans, rice boilers &c. Sold only at **BOYLE & SON.**

I.C.E. Ice season is here. First comer first served.

S. CASEY DENISON,

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$3,839,000
TOTAL ASSETS OVER - - \$42,000,000

Savings Department

Interest paid on deposits of One Dollar and upwards, and compounded half yearly. Interest allowed on

Cheese Factory Accounts

Advances made on Farmers' Sale Notes. Drafts and Letters of Credit issued upon all parts of the world.

DUDLEY L. HILL,

Acting Manager, Nananee Branch.

Stensland, defaulting President of the Milwaukee Avenue National Bank Chicago, has been captured in Tangier Morocco.

For Gasoline Stoves and Engines.

Use only the refined gasoline, kept free from coal oil, containing no sediment to clog the tubes, sold at The Medical Hall, **FRED L. HOOPER,**

ALBERT COLLEGE, Belleville, Ont.

Business School Founded 1877. Practical and thorough. Five complete courses. Many graduates occupying important places as book-keepers and shorthand reporters.

\$33.00 pays board, room, tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but books and laundry, etc. for ten weeks, longer period at same rate. Special reduction to ministers on two or more entering at same time from the same family or from the same place. A specialist in Book-keeping, who is also an expert penman, and a specialist in shorthand in constant attendance. The teachers in the literary department also assist in the work. The high character of the college is a guarantee of thoroughness.

Catalogue with specimen of penmanship free. Address **PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.,** Belleville, Ontario.

Advices from Kingston, St. Vincent B. W. L. report that Souffriere volcano is again active.

The Nananee Express and The Weekly Globe,

Till end of 1906, 50c.

Till end of 1907, \$1.75.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

me that it is narrow and provincial to despise people for their disregard of certain small rules of etiquette. The things we despise them for, which may be glaring errors in Seattle or New York, may be again, as like as not, the correct thing in Paris and London."

How Sound Waves Move.

The speed with which sound waves are transmitted through the atmosphere depends on several conditions. When the temperature is at 32 degrees F., sounds move with a speed of 1,090 feet per second, the velocity increasing with the temperature at the rate of about one foot of speed per second for each degree above the freezing point. Then, again, in damp air sound moves with a greater velocity than it does in dry air, no odds if the dry air be warm and the damp cold. In water sound moves more than four times as fast as it does in air, or, say, at about the rate of 4,700 feet per second.

Wooden Spoons.

A curious industry in Russia and one which nevertheless finds employment for thousands of men is that of making wooden spoons. In the district of Semenovsk, where they chiefly come from, no fewer than 7,000 men make a living at the trade. The spoons are generally made from birchwood, and a skilled workman can turn out several hundred a day. No fewer than 12,000,000 spoons are manufactured during the course of the year, which are sold at 6 to 8 rubles per thousand. They find a ready market and penetrate as far as Persia, Khiva, Bokhara and Khokand.

Husbands.

A woman who shall be nameless furnishes the following essay on husbands:

"There are three kinds of husbands—the young husbands who make us unhappy because we are so jealous of them, the middle aged husbands who break our hearts because they would rather make money or play golf than devote any attention to us and the old husbands who sicken us with their silly objections whenever we turn to look at younger men."

Different Times.

Sarasate once found his memory deserting him at a recital, but he discovered the reason of the mishap in time to prevent a failure. A lady was fanning herself in the front row of the stalls. The violinist stopped playing. "Madam," he said, "how can I play in two-four time when you are beating six-eight?" The lady shut up her fan, and the recital was concluded successfully.

Impudent Dog.

A dog had the audacity to bark at the deputy commissioner of Purulia, in Bengal, when he came to the house of the master of the dog on a bike. The owners of the dog were sent up for trial under section 289, and one of them, Karusha, was fined 20 rupees.—**Lahore Tribune.**

A Stove Talk.

The stove season is nearly here again and you are beginning to plan for that new up-to-date Range and thinking of the comforts, which it will bring to you. We wish to announce to you that we find ourselves in a much better position than formerly to accommodate this growing trade. Increased floor space and light enables us to make a much larger exhibit of this class of goods. Imperial Oxford Ranges still lead, but we have several other good and up-to-date lines. Sizes and prices to suit everyone. Be sure and inspect our stock before you purchase. It will be a pleasure for us to show you the goods.

MADOLE & WILSON

THE EXPRESS.

WAMPOLES'
COD LIVER OIL FOR
FALL.
Phone Us Your Order.
LAWRASON & CO.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

A—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1906

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber
Napanee Sept. 4th 1906.

Councilmet in regular session Mayor Lowry presiding.

Councillors present Kimmerly, Simpson, Normile, Meng, and Williams. Minutes of previous meeting were read and on motion adopted.

Communications were read from—Hydro Electric Commission re Electric power enclosing reports &c. Filed.

From the Clerk of the Town of Deseronto, thanking the town officials and fire brigade for their services on the occasion of the Deseronto fire also enclosing cheque for \$50.00. On motion the cheque was placed in the hands of the secy of the fire brigade.

From John English acting for Dr. Stratton notifying the town that unless the town take action to remove the nuisance of the sewer near his place he will take such action as he deems necessary for its removal. Laid on the table.

From the Robb Engineering Co. asking for second installment of payment of plant \$1100. Laid on the table.

From Saddler and Hayworth re Belts for Electric Light plant informing the council that their man would place the belts on the engines when the engines are ready.

On motion communication was ordered filed and that the clerk notify Saddler and Hayworth that the plant is ready for the belts.

From Robb Engineering Co advising shipment of sundry goods. Fyled.

From R. S. Kelsh asking for order on General Electric Co for some wire. Fyled.

From the G. N. W. Telegraph Co re agreements for pole rental asking an increase of twenty dollars also a second letter in reference to the same matter. Fyled.

From Packard Electric Co. Hamilton, re Electric Machinery and supplies Fyled.

Monarch Paint Co re paint. Fyled. From R. S. Kelsch re transformers informing the Council that same would be shipped this week. Fyled.

From Harvey Warner re Culvert A. on corner John and Bridge streets Referred to street committee.

From Inland Revenue Department re certificate of registration of Electric Light plant. Laid on table until next meeting of Council.

PETITIONS

From W. T. Gibbard H. Fitzpatrick and others for a granolithic walk on Thomas street between Centre and Robert streets. Petition granted on usual terms.

From Clarence M. Warner for cement walk on bridge street in front of his residence. Petition Granted.

The finance Committee reported re Mr. Moore's taxes that no action be taken at present as the town did not receive the taxes more than once and asked further time to report on the matter if Mr. Wilson produces another receipt.

The street committee reported re County grant that the money must be used on the streets and not on the bridges.

Re cement walk around E. M. Church the church wish an eight foot walk on both streets of the town to pay for same. Re Dundas street crossing the committee recommend the construction of two crossings at John street crossing.

Re Canning factory sewer, the committee can do nothing further without consulting an engineer.

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee.

30-3m

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Near Royal Hotel
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential. 39

MOSCOW.

School was re-opened on Monday under Miss F. Asselstine and Miss Etta Sills.

Rev. Mr. Farnsworth has gone on a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Marie Johnson has returned after a pleasant holiday in Port Perry.

Mrs. Spence and Mrs. Lennox, Kingston, spent a few days with friends here.

Mrs. Henry Huffman, who has been ill for several weeks, is improving slowly.

Misses R. Lampkin and O. Sills spent Saturday and Sunday at Napanee.

Stove Polish, you can polish it hot or polish it cold. But there is no such polish as the Nonesuch.

BOYLE & SON.

"It's Good" if you get it at Wallace's Red Cross Drug Store—Napanee's City Store.

CENTREVILLE.

The rain on Sunday night was welcomed by all, as water is becoming quite scarce.

Several from this part attended the picnic at Deseronto and the races at Napanee, on Monday.

Our "World's Fair" will be held here on September 15th, and promises to be better than ever.

Miss M. Anderson, Napanee, has been engaged as teacher in S. S. No. 19 for a couple of months.

Our sportsmen were all out early on Saturday morning, but not many of them succeeded in getting any ducks.

Rev. Father McCarthy, of Morrisburg, arrived on Saturday, and for the future will take charge of the R. C. Mission here.

E. Lyons, on the sick list for the past couple of weeks, is improving.

Miss Nettie Weese and brother Clare are on an extended visit to Bon Echo Inn.

Thos. O'Connor is having his house repainted.

Model School Teachers' Supplies at Paul's.

FELLOWS.

Those who intend taking in our Sunday school excursion, per str. Ella Ross, to Picton, on September 6th, expect a pleasant trip.

A number from here attended the Burt-Gates wedding at Westbrook.

Misses Lillian and Mabel Scholes, after an extended visit with friends in Toronto, have returned home. They were accompanied by their uncles, S. H. Scholes, Pittsburg, Pa., and Wm. Scholes, Mobile, Ala.

Clearing Sale

Our stock of Ladies' Silk Blouses are reduced down to cost price for the balance of this month in order to clean up our stock and make room for the new.

KID GLOVES.

A FEW PAIRS LEFT AT 25c. AND 50c.

MILLINERY Hats trimmed and untrimmed. Any price to clear them out. Also Flowers and Feathers.

WANTED---Two Millinery Apprentices.

DOXSEE & CO.

The Leading Millinery House.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$6,000,000.

RESERVE \$3,600,000

UNDOUBTED SECURITY FOR DEPOSITORS

SIR. H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Pres.

E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid on same. Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napanee **W. A. BELLHOUSE, Mgr.**

Yarker **E. R. CHECKLEY, Mgr.**

PICTON

Business College

and School of Finance

SERVANT GIRL WANTED—Apply at the Crown Bank. 241r

SELECTED WHEAT LANDS IN WESTERN Canada near transcontinental railroad. Exceptional investments, absolutely safe and profitable. Full particulars on application. Denny & Pringle, Melita, Man., or Kenosha, Wis.

WANTED, by Chicago wholesale house, special representative (man or woman) for each province Canada. Salary \$20.00 and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Business successful; position permanent. No investment required. Previous experience not essential to engaging. Address Manager, 132 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

FINE FARM FOR SALE—John M. Hawley offers for sale, his farm of 200 acres, situated at Hawley, and concession, South Fredericksburgh. This is one of the very best farms in the country, well drained and fenced, and free from foul seed. 160 acres under good cultivation, 10 acres woodland, 90 acres new land ready to stump. Good orchard, 4 splendid wells. Fine brick residence, lawn and shade trees. 2 large barns, tenant house, new poultry house, hog house, etc. Very convenient to church, school, post office and blacksmith shop. 8 miles from Napanee, 4 miles from Bath, and 3 miles from station. For further particulars enquire of 30-1m **JOHN M. HAWLEY.**

FOR SALE.

That desirable farm known as the Blanchard Farm, situated about one mile south of Napanee containing 210 acres more or less. Will be sold as a whole or in two parts. (1) The north part

same. The Dundas street crossing the committee recommend the construction of two crossings at John street crossing.

Re Canning factory sewer, the committee can do nothing further without consulting an engineer.

Re walk on Mill street the Committee reported against any action—Report adopted.

The Fire, Water and Light Committee reported account of G. F. Rutan correct and asked further time re account of R. S. Kelsch and Oil Filters—Report adopted.

The Poor and Sanitary Committee reported that the committee had found it necessary to send Mr. Snider to the Kingston General Hospital.

Coun. Meng moved, seconded by Coun. Williams that the council petition the Railway Commission to have the poles and wires not now in use, removed from the streets, the petition to be prepared by the town Solicitor.

Coun. Simpson moved, seconded by Coun. Kimmery that the Street Committee ascertain and report to the council the condition of the Covered Bridge.—Carried.

On motion the Chief of Police was instructed to enforce the By-law in reference to fast driving over swing and covered bridges.

On motion the matter of the unsatisfactory Keystone hose be reported on by the Fire Water and Light committee.

On motion the Fire, Water and Light Committee were instructed to devise some means to protect fire appliances from interference.

On motion the prayer of the petition of C. L. Shannon and others for a walk on Mill street and two crossings, be granted.

On motion the Street committee were instructed to build two new crossings on Dundas street at John street corner.

On motion the Clerk was instructed to advertise for applications for the position of Tax Collector for 1906.

On motion the Street Committee were instructed to build an eight foot cement walk on Bridge and John streets around the Eastern Methodist Church.

On motion The Robb Engineering Co., were paid \$4,100.00, second payment on Electric Light Engines &c.

THE RIGHT PAINT.

The Right Paint to buy is "Good Paint" Ramsey's Mixed Paint is Good Paint, gives good satisfaction in wear and looks Wallace's Red Cross Drug Store has the Sole Agency for this paint and The Genuine "Floor Enamel" Jamieson's. We sell also, Building White Lead and the Genuine Elephant White Lead. No matter what you want in paint, oil, varnish, shellac or floor finish, you can get it at "WALLACE'S," prices right.

Paul's for School Books.

BELL ROCK,

We had a fine downpour of rain here Sunday night, which was greatly needed.

R. J. Brooks, Buffalo, N. Y., visited friends here last week.

Mrs Shirley Benn, Rochester, N. Y., left for her home on Monday.

Our public school was started again on the 4th inst., under the management of Miss Jewel Sigsworth, of Harrington.

Miss Minnie Wheeler is visiting in Tweed.

Mrs. A. Storey, Moscow, visited Mrs. George Reynolds last Monday.

On Monday a tipsy man named Joyce, attempted to board a moving train at Deseronto, and had his leg crushed so that amputation was necessary. He may die.

The Twinkling of an Eye.

May not mean much sometimes, but every movement is of vital importance when under examination by the expert optician in charge of the new optical department at The Medical Hall. Your eyes tested free and satisfaction guaranteed—FRED L. HOOPER.

Misses Idan and Mabel services, after an extended visit with friends in Toronto, have returned home. They were accompanied by their uncles, S. H. Scholes, Pittsburg, Pa., and Wm. Scholes, Mobile, Ala.

Misses Ida Henderson, Napanee, and Mabel Robinson, Kingston, visited friends here recently.

Miss Bessie Shaw is visiting her sister in Kingston.

Mr. Anderson, inspector, visited our school last week

M. R. Reid and daughter, Alma, were guests of Fenton Reid last week.

Mr. Blake Howard, Pittsburg, Pa. and Miss Pearl Burt, of this place, were quietly married last week. The charming bride is a general favorite and will be greatly missed by her large circle of friends.

Mrs. Horace Denyes and children are spending this week with friends in Belleville.

Among those who are attending Toronto exhibition this week are Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Parrott and Ross, H. G. Denyes and John Hagerman and bride.

DIAMONDS. For Every Home

Diamonds for every Canadian home are not the gems which the wealthy alone can purchase; they are those invaluable gems known as DIAMOND DYES which have been for twenty-five years true money savers for the women of Canada.

DIAMOND DYES wherever used, have proved their superiority over all other package dyes in richness, fullness and durability of colors.

Certain speculators, jealous of the popularity of DIAMOND DYES, are putting up adulterated and crude dyes to imitate the DIAMOND DYES. These common and cheaply prepared dyes produce blotchy and muddy colors and ruin good materials.

When you have dresses, skirts, blouses, jackets, capes, stockings and other articles of wearing apparel to recolor, use the DIAMOND DYES only, and you will have results which will fill your heart with joy. DIAMOND DYES make old things look like new.

Always ask your dealer for the DIAMOND DYES and refuse any other make that may be offered to you. The common dyes are sold by merchants simply for the sake of big profits. New Diamond Dye Direction Book, Diamond Dye Cook Book and Illustrated Booklet, entitled "Diamond Dye Longjohns," Winter and Summer sports sent FREE to any lady who sends her address to Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain Street, Montreal.

No Better Time

to enter College than the present term. Let no opportunity to secure a modern business education escape you. The

Frontenac Business College
Kingston, Ont.

prepares students for those positions paying the highest salaries. Rates very moderate, and all graduates placed in good situations.

The best equipped commercial school in Eastern Ontario.
Write for Catalogue,

T. N. STOCKDALE, Principal.

Business College and School of Finance

HIGH CLASS INSTITUTION.

17 ex-Public School Teachers and 22 Graduates of other Colleges, helped to compose our class.

SALARIES

of graduates direct from College ranged this year very high.

\$1,200, \$980, \$900, \$800, \$730, etc.
Scores of young ladies, \$900.

Price of board very moderate.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Typewriting. Telegraphy.

Every graduate in a position.

JNO. R. SAYERS, Picton, Ont.,
Principal and Proprietor.

Collector of Taxes Wanted.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to noon on

Monday, the 17th Sept.

1906.

For the position of Collector of Taxes for the Town of Napanee, for the year 1906—A competent man required. Applicants will please state salary required.

W. A. GRANGE,
Town Clerk.

September 5 h, 1906.

40 b

APPLES WANTED!

Evaporating Apples
Wanted at

COLLIER BROS.' EVAPORATOR

(Formerly Old Soap Works.)

Next Reindeer Dock.

Highest Price Paid.

Apples may be delivered at any of the docks along the bay and will be called for by Str. Reindeer.

COLLIER BROS.

40

THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA

Head Office, Toronto.

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000.

President, Edward Gurney; General Manager, G. de C. O'Grady.

To accommodate the people of Napanee and district, The Crown Bank of Canada will be open SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 9.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS 4 TIMES A YEAR AND CALCULATED FROM DATE OF DEPOSIT.

Farmer's notes discounted—farmers' sales notes collected.

A general Banking business transacted.

Your Account is Solicited.

R. G. H. TRAVERS, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

FOR SALE.

That desirable farm known as the Blanchard Farm, situated about one mile south of Napanee containing 240 acres more or less. Will be sold as a whole or in two parts: (1) The north part with the buildings containing 140 acres more or less, and (2) the south part containing 100 acres more or less; on which there is a good barn.

For terms and further information apply to M. C. BOGART, Real Estate Agent, Napanee, Ont. 42-3m

VOTERS' LIST, 1906.

Municipality of the United Township of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 8 and 9 of "The Ontario Voters' Lists Act" the copies required by said sections to be transmitted or delivered of the list made pursuant to said Act of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that said List was first posted up at my Office at Denbigh on Thursday, 2nd day of August, 1906, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have said errors corrected according to law.

PAUL STEIN,

Clerk of said Municipality.

Dated at Denbigh this 1st day of August, 1906.

VOTERS' LIST, 1906.

Municipality of the Town of Napanee County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given, that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 8 and 9 of the Ontario Voters' Lists Act, the copies required by said Sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the List, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and the said List was first posted up at my office at Napanee, on Friday August 24th, 1906, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the said List and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

W. A. GRANGE,

Clerk of Napanee.

Dated this 23rd Aug. A. D. 1906.

A 16-Pearl Brooch

—\$5.00—

Does it strike you as "almost too good to be true?" It is only one instance of the price — attractiveness of Diamond Hall's stock—backed by its half-century reputation for quality.

This Brooch (catalogue No. 31683) consists of a 1 1/4 inch crescent of solid 14 kt. gold, supporting a lily-of-valley spray set with 16 Pearls.

It is sent post free in dainty satin-lined case.

Ryrie Bros
LIMITED.

134-138 Yonge Street.

KAI WANG;

A TALE OF SOUTHERN CHINA.

CHAPTER XXXI.—(Continued).

Avis had not uttered one word. Larry glanced up at his cousin as soon as the light appeared up on the scene.

He was baffled in his desire to see her face, since she had protected herself in some way with the folds of the garment she wore, which was a way Chinese women had of screening their faces against impertinent glances.

Larry would have given something could he have known what the thoughts of his cousin were.

Did she really suspect the truth, and that they had hoped the prisoner of the palace might prove to be Dr. Jack?

Not by a sign did she betray the fact. Still, this was only what he would have expected of Avis, whose extraordinary resolution he had on more than one occasion found cause to fervently admire.

Brave heart he thought, which would carry her through in spite of all obstacles. Surely, if ever woman deserved to be rewarded for constancy and devotion, Avis was the one.

They were advancing now. How confidently the Chinese dragon man led the way. No Egyptian courier could, by assumption, clothe himself in the solemn grandeur that was Kai Wang's by reason of heritage.

Even Lord Rackett's eyes kindled whenever they fell upon the idol-maker. He seemed to have assumed a kingly demeanor since passing under the arched doorway of the imperial palace. Vague suspicions went groping through Plympton's brain, very much as a tangled skein which he had neither the time nor the inclination to straighten out.

He had a dim idea that perhaps Kai Wang really came of a royal family. This would account for his close connection with the great viceroy, the Lung of China, as Li Hung Chang has been called.

It might also, in a measure, explain how he came to take such a decided interest in the palace of the emperors.

Out of these chaotic fancies Lord Rackett might have woven quite a little dramatic and romantic story had he been given time, since all the required elements seemed on hand.

He was not the man given to such speculation, however, being rather prosaic and looking after the ordinary things in life, quite content to leave such imagination to poets and novelists bent on winning the laurel wreath of fame or the useful shekels of commerce.

Plainly, then, Lord Rackett was quite pleased to know they were making substantial progress, and that no improvement could be asked in the way their guide led the expedition intruded.

Another thought, however, intruded itself, and this was more likely to be the truth—perhaps Kai Wang assumed this royal carriage so that he might impress any guard upon whom they chanced.

Since deposed emperors and new fledgling sovereigns were floating around so plentifully, perhaps the bewildered soldiers would be ready to fall in with any scheme to hoodwink them, especially if the candidate for honors appeared to possess all the necessary requirements.

Well, whatever scheme Kai Wang was floating, he was well adapted to carry it out, and, for one, Lord Rackett was not about to play

The rich vestments of ministers and mandarins could be seen as they mingled together, surging to and fro, impelled by the electric excitement that permeated the air.

A coup in Chinese politics does not mean the same as it might in some Western nation. When Napoleon the Third entered Paris and dramatically seized the reins of government, seating himself upon the throne, it was necessary that his course should be strewn with the bodies of those who blocked his ambition or were unfortunate enough to get in the way of his firing legions.

Not so in China; still behind the age. There, the wretched emperor, hedged about by the responsibilities of his royal office and with the enormous burden of his ancestors' glories upon his devoted shoulders, is a mere puppet, ready to dance or retire when some strong hand pulls the string.

Now it is the Dowager Empress, anon it was Li Hung Chang who did the string act.

Every dog has his day, even in China. Any indiscretion on Kai Wang's part at this critical juncture would certainly have been fatal to their hopes.

Once among the mandarins and their troops of retainers, not to speak of the imperial guard clustered in many quarters, discovery must mean immediate death.

When one walks over a powder magazine and realizes that an iron nail in the heel of a shoe may flash a spark that will hurl all around into eternity, the sensation can hardly be called a pleasant one.

Yet that fully described the feeling that assailed our friends when they found themselves knocking elbows with the crowd of exalted personages in the great central palaver chamber of the imperial palace.

Many eyes were turned on Kai Wang. Mandarins of high degree stopped talking to look keenly at this new arrival, who seemed to move upon his way with superb indifference, as though to the purple born.

They knew not what to make of it. The air was so surcharged with dazzling rumors of astounding events, that these pawns upon the chessboard, even the nights and rooks, were hardly sure of the ground they stood upon.

The master mind of a keen-witted woman swayed them all with.

Few were in her counsels, few knew what the next move might be, yet one and all believed the old state of affairs was at an end, and a new regime about to be launched.

Hence, what, at another time, might have seemed a trivial affair of small importance, now assumed a magnitude in their eyes.

Even the advent of this stranger-mandarin was enough to arouse a sudden suspicious interest, since who could say that he might not be a new prime favorite with their royal mistress, and destined to occupy some high niche of power in the coming dynasty, perhaps even the throne itself?

It suited Kai Wang to have this impression gain ground; such a fancy was apt to prove the strongest bulwark they could erect against the discovery of their true value.

Once or twice he was addressed by certain officials of the palace in the ordinary routine of their business.

Then appeared the value of snatches

thus leading such a heterogeneous procession of nondescript followers through the collected hosts.

Perhaps it was this very element that went far toward winning the round. There is nothing so successful as success, and this is best influenced by confidence and boldness.

Many an operator on 'Change has guided his craft through the worst of tempestuous financial billows, just as the trained hand and eye of the old Indian guide takes his freight of passengers through the boiling Sault Ste. Marie Rapids, by heading boldly for what appears to be the worst eddies.

And, strange to say, Kai Wang won, with a length to spare. He pressed through the central palaver hall and entered a marble passage beyond, leaving a flutter behind.

And Larry, who had been holding his breath, fearing discovery at any instant, solemnly muttered:

"That crisis is past, thank God!"
(To be continued).

RAIN THAT FOLLOWS BATTLES.

Some People Put It Down to Perspiration of the Soldiers.

A most extraordinary theory has recently been propounded to explain the reason why rain usually falls after a severe battle has been fought.

The ancients used to attribute the phenomenon to the generosity of some deity who was kind enough to make the attempt to wash away the traces of man's degradation as soon as possible; and later on, when cannon came to be used as a means of destroying life, the detonations of these machines were said to cause the wonderful downpour of rain.

But more prosaic, up-to-date people of to-day put it down to perspiration. And this is how they go to prove it.

One soldier will, in the course of twelve hours' fighting, give off six gallons of water. He drinks much. Thirst for gore, glory, and water go together on such occasions, and the total amount of moisture given off by one man is said to be sufficient to cover twelve square feet three-quarters of an inch deep.

Now, of course, all this perspiration evaporates and goes up into the atmosphere. The atmosphere, becoming unduly charged with moisture, offers itself on the slightest provocation to the formation of clouds, and in nine cases out of ten rain falls immediately condensation sets in.

This idea certainly pushes the deity and gunpowder theories altogether out of the field.

MOTHER'S ANXIETY.

The summer months are an anxious time for mothers because they are the most dangerous months of the year for young children. Stomach and bowel troubles come quickly during the hot weather and almost before the mother realizes that there is danger the little one may be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally, because they keep the stomach and bowels free from of fending matter. And the Tablets will cure these troubles if they come suddenly. You may save your child's life by keeping a box of Baby's Own Tablets on hand to give promptly. Mrs. Frank Moore, Northfield, N. S., says: "I do not know any medicine that can equal Baby's Own Tablets for curing stomach and bowel troubles. I always keep them on hand in case of emergency." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

Dibbs (facetiously): "This is a picture of my wife's first husband." Dobbs: "Great snakes! What a brainless-looking fellow!"

OLD SORES

It gets promptly, painlessly and thoroughly. It is a very reliable cure for Icy Poisoning, Blisters, Ulcers, and all sores difficult to heal. If your dealer has not got it, it will be sent express prepaid for 35c small size, and 50c large size. Name your nearest express office and R.O.

Mission Ointment

Mission Ointment & Chemical Co., Toronto, Canada.

CANADIAN PACIFIC IRRIGATED FARMS IN SUNNY ALBERTA

(Calgary District)

Ready for the plough. Convenient to Railway and Post Office, Market and Schools. Climate the finest in Canada. Cattle graze all winter, and fatten on prairie hay.

Soil the richest in the Northwest. Will grow, without irrigation, Winter Wheat, Oats, Barley, Sugar Beets, Alfalfa, and almost anything that grows in other parts of Canada.

With irrigation a crop never fails. If the best Ontario farms could be irrigated, they would double their present average yield, and could be cropped ten years longer without running out.

They are cheaper now than they will ever be.

The first crop should pay for the land and increase its value four-fold. Special Reduced Railway Rates. Write for illustrated folder.

Telfer & Osgood

Selling Agents
216 CORSTINE BUILDING
MONTREAL



\$5. BUYS A HOME

\$5. BUYS A HOME

Forty years ago you could have bought lots in Denver for \$100 on which now stand stores which bring \$15,000 a year rent.

Denver has a population of 200,000. In five years the population will reach the half-million mark.

Ordinary residence lots in districts already popular bring from \$750 to \$2,000 each.

WE ARE LAYING OUT A NEW ADDITION

Washington Heights

The highest and most highly added in Denver; furnishing a perfect view of Pike's Peak and the Rocky Mountains for a distance of 75 miles. Overlooking Washington Park. An ideal spot.

Lots 25x125 Feet for \$100

TO CASH - \$5 PER MONTH

IF THESE lots are bought on a cash basis, you can have them now or later, and before many years you will be as rich as the man who bought them in Denver.

IF YOU apply for a loan, you may find particulars. You pay no tax or interest until you are ready to make and fully repaid.

Send in to those who respect gravity. Better send \$5 and more when you have time. Let your lot.

THE CENTURY LOAN AND TRUST CO.

1000 Broadway, Denver, Colorado

If you have property to sell in Denver, write us.

A DEFINITION.

"Do you think that if woman is 'the weaker vessel' you might call an old maid a derelict?"

"Why? Because she's deserted?"

"Well, no—because she isn't married!"

AN UNFAVORABLE REPLY.

"Is he to be trusted?"

"What with?"

"Anything of value?"

"Nailed down?"

"No."

"Then he isn't."

PLEASANT MOMENTS.

It has been said with a great deal of truth that you can never become really acquainted with a man until you have supped with him, and in order to ensure a pleasant time good tea must be used. During the past sixteen years "SALADA" has become a familiar word to every newspaper reader, and the fact that the demand is steadily increasing requires no comment; it tells its own story. "SALADA" is king. The delicious flavor of "SALADA" Tea is due largely to the care used in the cultivation and preparation, and to the fact that it is packed in sealed lead packages which prevent its coming in contact with articles that would affect its flavor.

Mr. Mulligan: "An' what did his boss say to you this morning?" Mrs. Mulligan: "An' you and your husband 's'posed to offer without fighting?" Mrs. Mulligan: "An' what did yer say?" Mr. Mulligan: "No, yer 'omner, not happy."

Time Has Tested It.—Time tests all things, and that which is worthy lives; that which is unworthy to man's welfare perishes. Time has proved Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. From a few thousand bottles in the early days of its manufacture the demand has risen so that now the production is running into the hundreds of thousands of bottles. What is so eagerly sought for must be good.

HOPE YET.

"I declare," exclaimed a talkative youth in a smoking room one day, "I believe I have forgotten all I ever knew!"

"Sorry to hear it," growled a ferocious old individual. "However, you can put in an hour some day learning it all over again."

They are a Powerful Nerveine.—Dyspepsia causes derangement of the nervous system, and nervous debility once engendered is difficult to deal with. There are many testimonials as to the efficacy of Parneelee's Vegetable Pills in treating this disorder, showing that they never fail to produce good results, by giving proper tone to the digestive organs, they restore equilibrium to the nerve centres.

in with any scheme to hand-knead them, especially if the candidate for honors appeared to possess all the necessary requirements.

Well, whatever scheme Kai Wang was floating, he was well adapted to carry it out, and, for one, Lord Rackett trumped in his rear, content to play second fiddle in Chinese diplomacy.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Had there been a secret way of reaching the dungeons of the palace from the rear, their task would have been rendered far less difficult, and the dangerous element in it would have also shrunk considerably.

Unfortunately, this could not be done, the building being so arranged that the passages from four sides, facing the cardinal points of the compass, came together in the centre.

That was where danger lay.

Under ordinary conditions the palace might have been fairly quiet at this hour, and a few moving figures more or less would not have attracted much attention. Since mandarins and princes, with their suits, had the privilege of passing to and fro; and, besides, some of the counselors were apt to come early for the usual meeting at dawn, in conformity with the usages of Chinese law.

Yes, a dozen things might have happened, each one of which would have been of considerable profit to them; but it was impossible to have matters always regulated to bring about the best results, and the wise man is he who suits his sails to the prevailing breeze.

That Kai Wang meant to do.

The critical moment drew near.

They were approaching the central zone, where more or less confusion might be expected.

Kai Wang knew just when a change was required in their plans, and none of them were at all surprised to see him deliberately blow out the light that had thus far been a faithful guide to keep their feet from stumbling.

It was not needed just now.

He handed the antediluvian lantern to Larry, who accepted it without a murmur of reproach, being quite willing to serve in the capacity of linkboy or in any other department that would advance the cause for which they were enlisted.

Besides, Larry, being quick witted, was able to reach conclusions at a bound.

It Kai Wang was to play the part of a mandarin, to whom they served as his following, or suite, it would hardly be the proper thing for him to be seen performing such a menial office; slaves and henchmen are too cheap in the dominion to allow a ruler, however petty, to soil his hands with such labor.

A murmur of voices had also increased in volume, proving that the imperial palace was somewhat in the line of a disturbed beehive just at present, armed retainers occupying the halls, possibly with a view to having an influence over the next meeting of the cabinet, when the succession of a new prince must be placed upon the carpet.

Larry felt Avis tremble a little as she pressed against him—at least he fancied such was the case, and hastened to reassure her.

"Courage, dear cousin. Trust all to him, and we will win," he said in her ear.

"I fear nothing under Heaven," came the steady reply that thrilled him, so bravely was it spoken.

At least, there was no need of any further encouragement in that quarter.

The scene was now opened before them.

It was well worthy of an extended observation, and had the conditions been more favorable, Lord Rackett, for one, would have been glad to have satisfied his curiosity at full length.

As it was, he had to be content with a sweeping view of the panorama, into the midst of which his little party was directly bound.

pressure gain ground; such a rancy was apt to prove the strongest bulwark they could erect against the discovery of their true value.

Once or twice he was addressed by certain officials of the palace in the ordinary routine of their business.

Then appeared the value of speech. The old maxim could not apply in such a case, for it was the string of valiant words which Kai Wang felt fall that constituted a golden shaver.

On each occasion he seemed to meet with abundant success, since the deep salams of the obsequious officials, whose heads were evidently not any too securely fastened upon their bodies, betokened satisfaction and humble recognition of authority.

Little Larry was dumfounded by the brilliant success of his leader.

It may be remembered that Larry had himself a certain amount of experience as a mandarin wearing the yellow jacket; but, great as had been the glory attached to his ride through the streets of old Canton in a jinkelshaw, it could not hold a candle to the dash bold Kai Wang made in the halls of legislative and imperial China.

His admiration for the genius of the wonderful friend of Dr. Jack grew apace. It leaped upward in bounds, and, with his usual fertile imagination, Larry could see Kai Wang, in the near future—when the old empress had lost her grip to sagacious Li Hung Chang—seated upon the throne, ruler of the realm.

When second sober thought got in its work, however, he remembered that there was many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, and just at present his friend's tenure of life hung upon a pretty small thread.

In case a particularly bold deed is under advisement there is nothing so good as knowing the ropes thoroughly, and Larry could see that their wide-awake courier had accomplished this to the Queen's taste.

He had not paid numerous secret visits to the prisoner Emperor in the palace without great advantage to himself, believing that the time was bound to come, sooner or later, when this information might prove of almost priceless value.

That hour was at hand.

Lord Rackett played his part as well as the conditions allowed, although he was somewhat anxious, lest even the wonderful paint which had been used to disguise his florid complexion failed to entirely conceal the same.

But those who looked at all, gazed upon the striking form of the leader. It mattered not what manner of ruffian made up his following, for in Peking are to be seen some of the most remarkable specimens of Tartars and Mongolians on the face of the earth—people who seem a cross between the lower class of Chinese and the Russian serfs of the far-off Siberian steppes. Any old thing goes in this cosmopolitan capital of the North, where the nations of the earth seem to gather for the great football game that is to presently take place, poor China being the pigskin in question over which the desperate tussle must occur.

Yet when Lord Rackett came to think over the matter later on, he was amazed at the very audacity of Kai Wang in

Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

Dibbs (facetiously): "This is a picture of my wife's first husband." Dobbs: "Great snakes! What a brainless-looking idiot! But I didn't know your wife was married before she met you?" Dibbs: "She wasn't. This is a picture of myself at the age of twenty."

Physical Pain and mental anguish afflict the victims of skin diseases. Get rid of both by rubbing Wewer's Carate on the heated, itching, disfigured face. The relief given is among the wonders of medicine.

The following doubtful compliment is a fragment from a love-letter:—"How I wish, my darling Adelaide, my engagements would permit me to leave town and come and see you! It would be like visiting some old ruin, hallowed by time and fraught with a thousand recollections."

A Cure for Rheumatism.—The intrusion of uric acid into the blood vessels is a fruitful cause of rheumatic pains. This irregularity, is owing to a deranged and unhealthy condition of the liver. Anyone subject to this painful affection will find a remedy in Parneelee's Vegetable Pills. Their action upon the kidneys is pronounced and most beneficial and by restoring healthy action, they correct impurities in the blood.

"Papa," said the darling daughter of the household, "how did you propose marriage to mamma?" "Don't ask me," answered the old man. "I can't remember a thing about it. Go and ask your mother. She managed the whole affair."

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

Office Boy—"There's a gentleman here with a bill." The Old Man—"Tell him to call again." "With a bill you got again him, that he wants to pay." "Ah! Show the gentleman in."

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five cents.

Smith: "Do you think that seeing is believing?" Mrs. Smith: "No, I see some people every day I could never believe."

If you are out of sorts get a bottle of 'Ferrovin' the best tonic, and you will be surprised how quickly that tired feeling will wear off. \$1.00 bottles. All dealers in medicine.

"Dear friends," began a speaker at a meeting the other night. "I call you 'dear friends'; I won't call you ladies and gentlemen because, you see, I know you all so well."

Cucumbers and melons are "forbidden fruit" to many persons so constituted that the least indulgence is followed by attacks of cholera, dysentery, griping, etc. These persons are not aware that they can indulge to their heart's content if they have on hand a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, a medicine that will give immediate relief, and is a sure cure for all summer complaints.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Old Gent—"Pon my word, madam, I should hardly have known you, you have altered so much."

Lady (archly)—"For the better or for the worse?"

Old Gent—"Ah, madam, you could only change for the better."

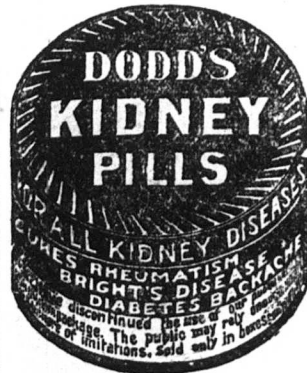
A SMALL BOY'S TEARS.

"What are you crying for, my poor little boy?"

"Boohoo! Pa fell downstairs."

"Don't take on so, my pet. He'll get better soon."

"Sister saw him fall all the way. I never saw nuffin! Boohoo!"



WHY J. BULL CAN GROW

HE STILL CONTINUES ON TOP 'SPITE OF CROAKERS.

Americans and Germans Have Failed to Injure Great Britain's Trade.

Two or three years ago we had among us a number of prophets who painted the gloomiest pictures of England's immediate future. Germany was to take a great slice of our foreign and colonial trade, America the remainder. Even here at home our manufacturers would be driven to the wall by the pushing foreign competitor, and as for the British farmer, what with eggs from Russia, beef from Argentina, mutton from Australia, butter from Scandinavia, and so on, he must inevitably disappear from the land, says London Answers.

Very many thoughtful people grew despondent, and the impression prevailed widely that we had really passed our zenith as a great nation and were on the decline.

But this was not all. Russia would be sure to seize India, a combination of foreign Powers might overwhelm us, our Army was worth little as a fighting machine, and even our Navy was viewed with doubt.

This was the stage of things a few years ago. What a marvellous change has come over our outlook upon the future! There is scarcely a man in the country who now doubts that Britain is still in her prime in industry, commerce and warlike power.

AMERICANS OUTWITTED.

We were never before held in such respect by foreign peoples. And it is no empty boast to say that England, at the present moment, is the first nation of the world and exercises the greatest influence in world-politics.

This great change has been effected very quietly, and in a way which ought to fill every Englishman with confidence in the destiny of his country.

It is six or eight years since the capitalists of the United States determined on a commercial invasion of Great Britain. We all remember what they thought of us—that we were quite a stupid people, without energy, fifty years behind the times. They were going to exploit England as they would China or the Philippines. What an unpleasant surprise those American capitalists must have received.

First they flooded us with bicycles, and our "dull" bicycle manufacturers bucked up and made better bicycles. The Americans went home with an altered opinion of John Bull. Then it was boots. The country was going to be stocked with American machine-made boots at a price that would drive our manufacturers into bankruptcy. We don't hear anything of the boots now. Next our entire tobacco trade was to be captured by an American trust. It was a vast enterprise to embark upon, and we must have appeared very simple folk to those who undertook it. This was even a greater failure than the boots, and the American tobaccoists must have burned their fingers badly.

BRITAIN HOLDS HER OWN.

There were many smaller American designs on our domestic commerce, while India and the Colonies were to be supplied with purely "American" railway-engines, rails, bridges, and all kinds of machinery. That bubble has also been burst.

In every competition with our manufacturers and business men the Americans were worsted. The struggle was always a short one. We proved our overwhelming superiority.

This is a fact worth dwelling upon. We have before us, even in our generation, a desperate fight with foreign nations in commerce and industry. And it is well to understand our real

position. When we come to put forth our whole reserve of energy, and make full use of education and science, both Germany and the United States will find themselves very far in the rear.

As in commerce, so in diplomacy, India is no longer in danger. Instead of being isolated, we find foreign nations competing for our friendship. The rumor that, in a certain eventuality, we could land one hundred thousand men on the continent has inspired great respect for our Army. And it is universally acknowledged that the new disposition of our Navy has made us mistress of the seas against all the world. In a few short months the nation was raised to this high pinnacle, proving that in warlike efficiency, as well as in commerce and industry, Englishmen have only to draw upon their reserve of energy in order to take the lead of all nations.

John Bull on his mettle is undoubtedly "one of the best."

WORLD'S FAMILY WASH

THE PROFESSION OF THE LAUN DRESS IN MANY LANDS.

Some Clean Their Clothes With a Clam Shell and Some With Oranges.

There are happy lands, far, far away, where Mondays come without the smell of soap and Tuesdays pass without the thud of sadirons in the padded boards. The ethnological authorities have not yet monographed the topic, a strange omission when one looks over the list of the things which they have found worthy of treatises. Sociology might well investigate the conditioning influence of fixed washdays upon the development of civilization.

The most conspicuous instance of unwashed clothes is in Greenland, up among the icy mountains and where-else Esquimaux most do congregate. Clad in furs and in waterproof garments made from the insides of the whale, the walrus and the seal, there is no recognized need for soap and tube, since neither linen nor starch yet exists for such cold storage humanity. Sometimes a finicky streak develops in some one of the huskies; he may want to imitate the Southern explorers in trying to be clean. Such a one takes a clam shell and scrapes off the inside of his garments, but the elders of his tribe, set in the ways of the fathers, hang around to see him catch his death of cold as a just payment for introducing innovations. When things get too rank for even boreal taste the duds can always be set adrift on an iceberg and the responsibility floated away to the Gulf Stream.

A RECKLESS WASTE,

one that the citizens of the North Pole rarely commit.

Another tribe whose clothes are never washed are the dirty people of the roof of the world in Asia, in Tibet, where the mahatmas astral themselves into celestial district messengers for the theosophists who want to do stunts. It's wool they wear up in those high lands—wool of the yak and camel's hair. Even the yellow lama himself never changes the clothes which robe his essence of divinity. The longer they are worn, the more permeated with grease, the more charged with common dirt and fragments of explorers, the better the Tibetans like their clothes.

The nomad Kirguiz of the Siberian deserts to the north of the Pamirs have the instinct to be clean, even though water is with them far too precious to put on their clothing. Clad likewise in wool they have developed to a high degree the art of the fuller. Wherever the Tartars have made a camp one of the first things they have marked out is a fulling yard where every rag is cleaned.

Try - - "SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN TEA once and you will never return to the adulterated teas of Japan.

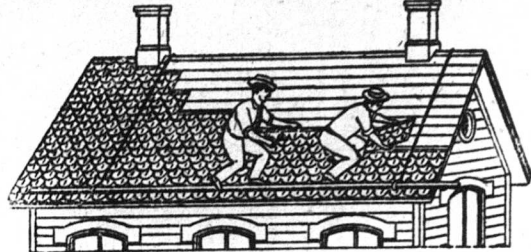
LEAD PACKETS ONLY.

40c, 50c, 60c per lb. At All Grocers.

HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS, 1904.

"OSHAWA" Steel Shingles.

Wind,
Water,
Storm
and
Fire
Proof



Locked
on
All
Four
Sides

Made from Painted or Galvanized Steel, at prices varying from \$2.85 to \$5.10 per hundred square feet covering measure. This is the most durable covering on the market, and is an ideal covering for Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, Churches, etc. Any handy man can lay the "OSHAWA" shingles. A hammer and snips are the only tools required.

We are the largest and oldest company of the kind under the British flag, and have covered thousands of the best buildings throughout Canada, making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING-PROOF.

We also manufacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets, Conductor Pipe and EAVESTROUGH, Etc.

METAL SIDING, in imitation of brick or stone.

METAL CEILINGS, in 2,000 designs.

Write for Catalogue No. 14R and free samples of "OSHAWA" Shingles. Write to-day.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,

Montreal, Que.	Ottawa, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.	London, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.	Vancouver, B.C.
821-3 W Craig St.	428 Sussex st.	11 Colborne st.	69 Dundas st.	76 Lombard st.	615 Pender st.

Write your Nearest Office.—HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS—OSHAWA, Ont

AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE

Fifty Horse Power "THOMAS" Motor Car, in perfect condition, cost \$5,000.

Very low price takes it. Address,

5 Dale Ave., Rosedale, Toronto

TELEPHONE MAIN 15.

THE BISSELL STEEL ROLLER



With Three Drums and Strong, Rigid Frame. Some improvements are: Heavy Steel Axle, Thick, Heavy Steel Plate, 30 Drums Rivetted up to stand any strain, Roller Bearings. Runs like a bird. Full particulars free by mail, or ask your dealer. None genuine without the name "BISSELL." For Sale by Agents.

On exhibition in the new Implement and Process of Manufacture building at Toronto Fair, also on exhibition at Ottawa Fair in the implement building. Full particulars free. Send your address to

T. E. BISSELL, Dept L, ELORA, ONT

NOTHING More Safe and Sure

Than an Investment in

Toronto Real Estate

overwhelming superiority.

This is a fact worth dwelling upon. We have before us, even in our generation, a desperate fight with foreign nations in commerce and industry. And it is well to understand our real strength.

Our real strength is immense. That is proved by the fact that each fraction of our commercial and industrial population was able to take care of itself. Other countries, if they were menaced as we were, would make their defence a national affair. The Governments would intervene and put on import duties high enough to repel the attack. Englishmen never thought such measures necessary. Our bootmakers merely shook themselves up and defeated the American bootmakers, our tobacco manufacturers relied entirely upon themselves, as did our bicycle makers and other sections of the community. There could be no surer proof of our national efficiency. Where every man is able to take care of himself, the nation made up of such men is invincible.

Man for man we have proved ourselves superior to the Americans, and in the cases cited this was done without calling out the whole reserve of energy. The Americans, on the other hand, put forth all their energy. They do it always, we very seldom. In truth, Englishmen are inclined to laziness as long as things run smoothly. To bring out the best that is in them a sufficient obstacle is needed to be overcome.

Are we on the decline? Foreign journals are telling us we are. They say we must yield now to younger and more energetic nations. In view of what has happened, we can afford to smile at their predictions. We are only waiting for the obstacle to be overcome.

GERMANY'S HOPELESS TASK.

It is not America only which has tried conclusions with us. Germany has organized her commerce with a view, and the confident hope, of gradually driving us out of the world's markets. She relies on the greater use of science, the better technical education of her workmen, and her more methodical system of industry and commerce. She has commercial travellers all over the globe, gives her manufacturers Government assistance, and for a quarter of a century has been straining every nerve to outdo us in commerce. No doubt Germany has made great strides; but, instead of decreasing, our foreign trade is expanding by leaps and bounds. And this without any extra effort on our part!

Now Germany cannot do very much more than she is, doing to further her commerce. We are only beginning to wake up. Presently we will make use of technical education, impress science in the service of our manufacturers, send travellers with a better knowledge of foreign tongues, make out our price lists in the languages, weights, and measures of our customer-countries. Where will Germany be then?

JOHN BULL SCORING EVERYWHERE

Americans are putting forth all their energy and have no reserve. We have more energy in reserve than in use. Germans avail themselves of every help to be obtained from education, science, and system. They can make little further advance. We still rely to a great extent on the rule-of-thumb methods, and are, nevertheless, the equals at least of the

water with them far too precious to put on their clothing. Clad likewise in wool they have developed to a high degree the art of the fuller. Wherever the Tartars have made a camp one of the first things they have marked out is a fulling yard where every rag is cleaned. It is not laundry work—it is chemistry of a rude and simple sort, but it does turn out clean clothes. That is something to the credit of a horde of shabby wandering marauders.

Fulling is a rare art under present domestic conditions in this country. Everything goes into the wash and much comes out sadly reduced in all necessary dimensions. In the older communities of central and eastern Europe the fuller fills a recognized need

IN EVERY TINY HAMLET.

In Germany, in Austria and in Russia every little village has its fulling yard, just as is the case with the nomads of the Asian steppes. To the fuller are sent all woollens and flannel goods. Over washing for such fabrics fulling has the advantage that an undershirt when cleansed is the same size as before it underwent the operation, and it is not necessary to pass it on to a junior and smaller member of the family every time it is done up.

In these old-fashioned communities of the old world the laundry is no weekly diversion. Once a year, or at most twice, it is performed. Under such conditions to get up the family wash becomes an institution, a function to be celebrated upon completion by a feast with wine and the noise of pipe and tabor and dulcimer and all sweet sounds. This means much linen in store, enough for a year at least. For this good mothers begin when their girls are scarcely able to sit a chair to set them at running seams in sheets and napery so that years hence they may start their own homes with a plentiful supply of household gear.

No young man prudent as to the future would marry a girl who could not bring him such a dowry as would fill the linen press in the house he has built for her. Thus it is that the annual feast of the wash is the great season of weddings. A life of simplicity so Arcadian that department stores have not entered the field. In White Russia the laundry feast is the crowning celebration of the year, a feast that follows close on Easter, a round of glad days when all the single men get married and all the married men get blissfully drunk.

Long before men had learned to boil fat and ashes the ancient Egyptian had his clothes washed.

ALONG THE STORMED NILE.

Clothes are still washed and washed clean, in many lands to which the cake of soap has not been carried. All over the country, by the banks of streams and along the roadside, grows the Bouncing Bet, an excellent soap from spring to autumn. The leaves, stems and roots rubbed together in water will make thick suds that make washing light; the dirt fairly drops from fabrics and grease is dissolved without leaving a stain. There is but one precaution to observe, namely, to peel the rind from the root, for otherwise the linen will be darkened and need bleaching. The same plant is equally common in Europe.

The jaborera of Spain is also a wayside plant which may be used in the same way, with the further advantage that it is not necessary to peel the root. This is so fine a cleansing material that all over the Iberian peninsula it remains in family use, for it is superior to any soap in laundering dainty fabrics of mantilla and reboso. An allied plant grows abundantly along the Nile, where it is still more commonly employed than soap. It is with this gentle detergent that the linen of the Pharaohs in their starched majesty was done up long before culture had begun to develop in a dark world of barbarism.

If it were not for similar saponaceous plants the flowing robes of India would present a shabby spectacle, for millions of Hindus are prevented by religion from

and sure

Than an Investment in Toronto Real Estate.

\$34,000—FOR INVESTMENT—Block of new solid brick houses, under five years' lease to pay over 10 per cent. net: most centrally situated on quiet residential street. As owner has other houses under construction these are offered at a bargain.

S. FRANK WILSON, Owner, 73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

TELEPHONE MAIN 15.

LANDS in Western Canada Two corner sections, selected lands in Saskatchewan, only 8 miles from two railways, C.P.R. & G.T.P. Strong soil, 90 per cent. plough land, spring creek, no sloughs. About 40 miles N.E. of Indian Head. Price \$10.50 per acre. Write for map and full particulars.

R. PARSONS, 91 Wellesley Street, Toronto, Canada.

Wilson's FLY PADS



ONE PACKET HAS ACTUALLY KILLED A BUSHEL OF FLIES

Sold by all Druggists and General Stores and by mail.

TEN CENTS PER PACKET FROM
**ARCHDALE WILSON,
HAMILTON, ONT.**

THE USE OF ANIMAL FATS.

In regions of the torrid zone where nature has omitted these soapworts and soaproots nature is considerate enough to supply another substitute in citrus fruit. This is commonly known as the soap orange. It is so close to the grapefruit that the two are interchangeable. The grapefruit will wash clothes and the soap orange will serve for breakfast. Cut across the middle it is rubbed on the garment until all the juice is squeezed out. Then the linen is to be washed in water and comes out as white and clean as though some favorite brand of laundry soap had been.

For starch there has been no need to find a substitute, since it is always to be found where vegetables grow. In South America and in Africa laundry starch is derivable from the sago or other of the common palms. In the East Indies the stiffening and the gloss upon fine linen are achieved through the use of arrowroot. It would be perfectly satisfactory if it were not that it seems very toothsome and attractive to insects, and no gentleman can feel that he is making his best impression when he discovers a finger long cockroach dining off his shirt bosom.

The tub is merely a refinement of enervating luxury. Clothes were washed before coopers learned their trade, and tubless laundering goes on to-day the world around. In Mexico one may see in every stream the lavanderas plying their art. The river is the best tub of all, for the water is always running. The clothes are soaped and spread upon a flat rock; then beaten with

A SHORT WOODEN PADDLE.

It is effective, and the laundress need have no fear of slopping the water and getting her feet wet, for she goes into the river with her wash. The traveller inclines to treat the Mexican lavandera with respect when he sees how effectively she can wield a club upon the family linen.

The account would not be complete without mention of the lavender, the laundry plant, as its name shows. Clothes may be cleaned without it, its part comes later; comes last of all. It

YOUR OVERCOATS

and faded Suits would look better dyed. If no agent of ours in your town, write direct Montreal, Box 154
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

HAIR Superfluous Hair can be removed from the face, arms and neck in Two Minutes, and growth forever destroyed by PILATON. Perfectly harmless. Sent by mail, sealed, on receipt of price, \$1.00. AGENTS WANTED. The Lane Medicine Co., Montreal, Que.

WANTED

MEN AND WOMEN everywhere, housekeepers buy over and over again, now used in a million homes. Send post card for ten cent pack free. Write quick. Spencer Company, Barrie, Ont.

is when the spotless linen comes off the bleaching lawn, with the aroma of sweet clover on it, with the freshness of the whitening sun, that the lavender is laid within its folds as it is put away for needs yet to arise. It may be a petty art of housewifery, but it is not without its charm when the linen press is opened to sniff the whim of good old country lavender.

THE PROFESSOR.

"That spendthrift nephew of mine," said the doctor, "is so good for nothing that sometimes I am tempted to operate on his skull with an auger to see if I can find out what is the matter with him."
"Don't do that," advised the professor. "Use a silver instrument on him. Cut him off with a shilling."

ASTONISHED THE DOCTOR

Physician Said She Might Drop Dead at Any Time.

"The Doctor told me I had heart disease and was liable to drop on the street at any time," says Mrs. Robert Eaton, of Dufferin, Ont.

"I was afraid to draw my breath, it pained me so. I was nervous, short of breath, had dizziness, loss of appetite, smothering and sinking spells, and I could not sleep."

"Sometimes I would have to lie down to keep from falling. My hands and feet would seem to go to sleep and a sort of numbness would come all over me."

"I began using Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill. From the start I improved. I feel much stronger, look better, and altogether Anti-Pill has made a new woman of me."

"I am entirely cured."
All dealers or the Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.



Mrs. Robert Eaton

Disease takes no summer vacation.

If you need flesh and strength use

Scott's Emulsion

summer as in winter.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

RUSSIA'S SECRET POLICE

Large Number of Foreign Detectives Will Be Engaged.

BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Official statistics of the terrorism of last week show that 101 officials, gendarmes, police, etc., were killed, 92 were wounded, 291 private persons were killed or wounded, 34 spirit shops were plundered, private and individual institutions were robbed of \$180,815, and State institutions of \$84,981. There were over one hundred and fifty armed attempts to rob banks, houses, etc.

A despatch from Odessa says: Wholesale arrests of political suspects continue. Violent revolutionary leaflets have been placed in circulation, and the public is apprehensive of grave events. A thousand men were added to the police force on Wednesday.

GRADUAL REFORMS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg to the London Tribune says the Cabinet has decided to pursue the same course of gradual reforms as heretofore. The Ministry of the Interior is working feverishly for the reorganization of the secret police. The Minister intends to call to its aid at large salaries a large number of experienced foreign detectives.

A circular has been sent to all the provincial Governors directing them to inform the peasants that petitions for the reassembling of the former Duma cannot be granted, as the idea is opposed to the fundamental laws of the empire.

CZAR'S PERSONAL APPEAL.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Express telegraphs: "I have just seen a copy of a remarkable personal appeal from the Czar which was issued on Wednesday by the Ministry of the Interior. It is addressed to all officials of the empire, including civil and military Governors and chiefs of police, and enjoins on them the necessity of standing by the Government at this crucial moment. The appeal in brief makes no attempt to minimize the critical condition of affairs. It asks all loyal officials to remain at their posts even at the risk of their lives, to show no sympathy with those who by their wanton disobedience of the laws disregard the measures we have taken for their welfare, have forfeited all claims to our clemency and are unworthy to be termed citizens of our empire."

KING EDWARD'S SYMPATHY.

King Edward has sent the following telegram to the widow of Gen. Min, who was assassinated by a young woman in the park of Peterhof Palace: "I am dismayed at the terrible occurrence.

I pray you, madam, to accept my sincere condolences."

Over 1,800,000 dessiatins, forming the crown lands, which consist of 8,000,000 dessiatins, are to be sold under imperial ukase of Aug. 25 to peasants through the Peasants' Agrarian Bank.

It is stated that Gen. Orloff, the commander of the repressive expedition to the Baltic provinces, is to succeed Gen. Skalon as Governor-General of Warsaw.

Bomb outrages and discoveries of bombs continue to be reported throughout the country.

Despatches from the Baltic provinces of Georgia show that the terrorists have set up their own government in opposition to the legal authorities.

The leaders of a local Socialist revolutionary group have been arrested at Warsaw. The society of which they are members has considerable funds and supported its own carpentry, bakery and locksmith workshops.

Gov. Skallon, of Warsaw, who recently was injured by a bomb thrown by a woman, is about to be replaced by Gen. Oreleff, who suppressed the revolt in the Baltic provinces.

The Governments of Germany, Austria, France, Great Britain, the United States, Italy, Belgium, and Japan have conveyed to Premier Stolypin their congratulations upon his escape from the assassin's bomb and an expression of their indignation at the outrage.

Gen. Trepoff is suffering from an illness that precludes him from taking any part in political affairs for the present.

The Town of Mordovo has been destroyed by fire and 200 of the inhabitants are homeless.

MUTINEERS WERE SHOT.

A despatch to a London news agency from Helsingfors, Finland, announced that nineteen soldiers found guilty of participation in the recent mutiny at Sveaborg fortress, were shot there on Friday; that three civilians convicted of incitement to mutiny were hanged, and that others were sentenced to prison for terms varying from five to fifteen years.

BOMB THROWN AT WEDDING.

A despatch from Ustka says: A bomb was thrown at a wedding procession here on Friday, killing or wounding sixteen persons, the perpetrator of the outrage being among those killed.

ACTS OF TERRORISM PREDICTED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The woman who assassinated General Min has warned her jailors that St. Petersburg is on the eve of a series of acts of terrorism.

\$90,000,000 FROM CROPS ALONE.

The Amount Western Farmers Expect to Receive.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: It is estimated that the farmers of the Canadian North-West will receive \$90,000,000 this year from their crops alone, wheat, oats, and barley. It is figured this way: Wheat, 91,813,900 bushels, at 88 cents, \$82,433,452; oats, 80,854,680 bushels, at 28 cents, \$22,639,310; barley, 17,735,790 bushels, at 30 cents, \$5,320,370. Total, \$90,393,132. When to this amount is added the return from live stock, dairy produce, vegetables, etc., it is safe to say that the total will pass \$100,000,000. This is an enormous sum of money to do business with among a comparatively small population.

The crop estimates used were those compiled by John Aird, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He figures the three provinces will produce 91,813,900 bushels of wheat this season.

Figures issued by Chief Grain Inspector David Horn on Friday show that during the crop year ending Aug. 31, 1906, a total of 65,850,000 bushels of wheat was inspected, compared with 39,000,000 the previous year, which is the highest total in the history of Western Canada, the previous record being in the crop year ending Aug. 31, 1902, when 53,700,000 bushels were inspected. Of last year's inspections, 80 per cent. was of contract grade. Other grains inspected were: Oats, 6,921,000, and barley, 1,400,000 bushels.

SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS.

Government Adopts Amendment to Remedy the Situation.

A Toronto despatch says: In view of the scarcity of public school teachers, and the probability that it will become still greater during the first session of the new Normal School system, which will go into operation in September, 1907, the Education Department has authorized the following modifications of the existing regulations in regard to Model schools and the Public school teachers' certificates:—

A county Board of Examiners may admit to the Model school (1) candidates holding junior teachers' certificates who will be 18 years of age on or before the re-opening of the rural Public schools for the second half of 1907, and (2) candidates who will be 18 years of age on or before Sept. 1, 1906, and who have failed at the junior teachers' examination, but whose marks warrant the county board in presuming that, after further study, they will be able to pass the junior teachers' examination of 1907.

The professional certificates shall not be issued in either of the above cases until the candidates comply with the present legal requirements as to age and non-professional standing.

SIX LOSE LIVES IN WRECK.

A Vessel Goes to Pieces North of Selkirk, Manitoba.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Six people perished when the steamer Princess, owned by Capt. William Robinson, of Selkirk, and plying on Lake Winnipeg, went to pieces early on Sunday morning near Swampy Island, 150 miles north of Selkirk. The drowned are: Flora McDonald, stewardess; Joba Johnson, stewardess; Loftus Goodman, passenger, all of Selkirk, Man.; Charlie Greyeyes, St. Peters, Man.; deckhand; Joe Johannson, passenger, Poplar Point.

The Princess, which was south bound from Poplar Point to Selkirk with a cargo of fish, encountered one of the worst storms in the history of the lake, and about three o'clock Sunday morning began to leak. The water gained so

WINTER WHEAT TESTING

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS WITH AUTUMN SOWN CROPS.

Conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College and Throughout the Province.

Owing to the deficient snowfall and the alternate freezing and thawing of the ground during the past winter, most of the autumn sown crops in the province suffered considerably. As a consequence, some of the fall wheat was ploughed under in the spring, and many of the fields which were left yielded rather uneven crops. Quite a number of the co-operative experimenters reported a total failure with winter vetches and winter wheat, and in several cases even the rye was somewhat injured. At the college, both wheat and rye came through the winter well, but the subsequent growth of the wheat was not as good as might have been expected, and on the whole, the yields were somewhat lower than those of last year.

1.—EXPERIMENTS AT THE COLLEGE.

About two hundred and fifty varieties of winter wheat have been tested at the college within the last seventeen years. In all cases the varieties are given a thorough test for five years, at the end of which time the inferior kinds are discarded and only the more promising ones retained for further experiments. During the past season sixty-one varieties were grown; twenty-nine of these have been under test for the past five years, and fifteen of the twenty-nine for the past ten years.

The following table gives the average weight per measured bushel and the average yield of straw and grain of each variety for ten years.

VARIETY.	Color of Grain
Dawson's Golden Chaff	White
Imperial Amber	Red
Early Genesee Giant	White
Russian Amber	Red
Egyptian Amber	Red
Early Red Clawson	Red
Tasmania Red	Red
Rudy	Red
Tuscan Island	Red
Geneva	Red
Bulgarian	White
Turkey Red	Red
Kentucky Giant	Red
McPherson	Red
Treadwell	White

Among the sixty-one varieties grown this season, the Abundance stood first in yield with 50.4 bushels per acre, and the Prize Taker second with 50.2 bushels. These are both white wheats, very closely resembling the Dawson's Golden Chaff in all respects. The Abundance also gave the highest yield among all the varieties grown in 1905 and is a promising variety, although not of the very best milling quality. It is interesting to note that this year two of the comparatively hard red wheats—Russian Amber and Imperial Amber—have come up to second and third places in yield of grain with 49.8 and 49.4 bushels per acre respectively. All four varieties mentioned above were over the standard in weight, the Imperial Amber being the heaviest and weighing almost 63 lbs. per bushel. The five varieties giving the heaviest weight per measured bushel in 1906 were Northwestern, Geneva, McPherson, Economy, and Auburn; these, however, were all rather low in yield with the exception of Auburn which was fifth in weight per measured bushel and sixth in yield of grain per acre among the sixty-one varieties.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Sept. 4.—Flour—New Ontario wheat, 90 per cent. patents are quoted

grades, 22½ to 23c. Cheese—Ontario, 12½ to 13c; Quebec, 12½ to 12c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Sept. 4.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77 to 80c; No. 2 Northern, 75 to 77c; Dec., 74 to 74½ bid. Rye—No. 1, 59½c. Barley—No. 2, 55 to 56c; sample, 38 to 54c. Corn—No. 3, cash, 49½ to 50c; Sept., 48½c bid.

Minneapolis, Sept. 4.—Wheat—Sept., 71½c; Dec., 73½c; May, 77½c; No. 1 hard, 77c; No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 74c; No. 3 Northern, 72 to 73c. Flour—First patents, \$4 to \$4.10; second patents, \$3.85 to \$3.95; first

At the present time efforts are being made to obtain improved strains of some of the best varieties by systematic plant selection, and while the ordinary seed of Dawson's Golden Chaff gave a comparatively lower yield than usual this year, three new strains of this variety, obtained by the above mentioned method, each gave a much higher yield than any of the varieties in the regular test.

Much work is also being done along the line of cross breeding and it is expected that some profitable results will accrue from this work in the near future. During the past year many hundreds of hybrid plants were grown, and judging from present indications, some of these are destined to become the progenitors of very valuable new varieties. For this work only the very best of the standard sorts are used as parent stocks. Among these might be mentioned the Dawson's Golden Chaff, Bulgarian, Turkey Red, and Amber and Tasmania Red.

The results of twelve separate tests made at the College show an average increase in yield of grain per acre of 6.8 bushels from large as compared with small seed, of 7.8 bushels from plump as compared with shrunken seed, and of 35.6 bushels from sound as compared with broken seed. Seed which was allowed to become very ripe before it was cut produced a greater yield of both grain and straw and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity. In 1897 and earlier in 1892, a large amount of the winter wheat in Ontario became sprouted before it was harvested, owing to the wet weather. Carefully conducted tests showed that on an average of only 76 per cent. of the slightly sprouted and 18 per cent. of the badly sprouted seed would grow and produce plants. Surely he is the wise farmer who will sow none but large, plump, sound, ripe seed of good vitality.

In each of seven years, experiments have been conducted in treating Winter Wheat in different ways to prevent the development of stinking smut, and the results have been very satisfactory. In the average of the past three years, untreated seed produced 4.4 per cent. of smutted heads, while seed which was immersed for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formalin to forty-two gallons of water produced a crop which was practically free from smut. Not only did the formalin treatment effectually prevent the development of the smut in the crop, but a considerably larger yield of grain was obtained when the treatment was applied. The average yield of grain for the three years from untreated seed was 37.7 bushels, while the crop grown from seed to which the formalin treatment had been applied yielded 45.6 bushels per acre in favor of the treated seed. Several other methods of treating seed for the prevention of smut were tested but the formalin method herein described was the cheapest and most practical of all, as well as being effectual.

Many tests conducted at Guelph indicate the importance of sowing about ninety pounds of winter wheat per acre on an average soil. This amount might be increased for poor land and decreased for rich soil. If the land is in a good state of cultivation it matters but little whether the seed is sown broadcast or with a tube drill, but if the land is dry or lumpy, that which is sown with the drill is likely to give the best results. The highest yields per acre have been obtained from sowing between the

Toronto, Sept. 4.—Flour—New Ontario wheat, 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$2.75 to \$2.80 in buyers' sacks outside for export. Manitoba first patents, \$4.40 to \$4.60; second patents, \$4 to \$4.10, and strong bakers', \$3.90 to \$4, Toronto.

Bran—The market is firmer at \$14.50 to \$15 in bulk outside. Shorts are quoted at \$18 to \$18.50 outside.

Wheat — New No. 2 Ontario wheat quoted at 69c for white, and 70c for red outside. No. 1 Northern Manitoba quoted at 82c, lake ports, and No. 2 Northern at 79½c, lake ports.

Corn—No. 2 American corn is quoted at 59 to 59½c. to arrive, Toronto.

Outs—Old No. 2 white nominal at 36 to 37c on track here, and at 33 to 34c outside. New No. 2 white quoted outside at 30 to 30½c, September delivery.

Rye--No. 2 quoted at 58 to 59c outside.

Barley--No. 2 quoted outside at 47 to 48c, and No. 3 extra at 45c.

Toronto, Sept. 4.—Buyers stated that trade was quiet at the Western Market today.

Exporters' cattle continued to be offered in limited numbers, and the inquiry was slack. Quotations were almost nominal at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt. The best figure reported for a load was \$4.65.

Butchers' choice, \$4.40 to \$4.50; medium, \$4 to \$4.20; medium cows, \$3.50 to \$3.65; bulls, \$3 to \$3.25; canners, \$1.75 to \$2 per cwt.

Stockers, choice, \$3 to \$3.50; common, \$2.50 to \$2.75; bulls, \$2 to \$2.25; feeders, \$1 to \$1.15; short-keeps, \$4.20 to \$4.60 per cwt.

The arrivals of milch cows amounted to about 70, and trade was more active. The prices ranged from \$25 to \$70 each.

Export ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75; export
bucks, \$3.50 to \$3.75; lambs, \$6.50 to
\$6.65 per cwt. Calves were steady at \$3
to \$6.50 per cwt.

Hogs were quoted at \$6.65 for selects, and \$6.40 for lights and fats.

Buildings at Fort William Were Blown Down.

A Fort William despatch says: A terrific hail and wind storm passed over this district on Wednesday night, and, although only of short duration, did great damage. The hailstones were the largest ever seen here, and windows in all parts of the town were broken. The wind also was of great velocity, and many buildings under construction were blown down. The new high school, one of the buildings under construction, was blown down. The Y.M.C.A. athletic grounds on which the fair opens on Monday seemed to be right in the centre of the storm. Refreshment booths were taken up completely and taken a hundred yards away. A big part of the fence was also blown down. Several small pleasure boats were badly smashed. No injuries to persons are reported, although several had narrow escapes by falling.

Mines Branch is Busy Making an Extensive Survey.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Mines Branch, under the supervision of Dr. Eugene Hainel, is engaged in a survey of the graphite deposits of Ontario and Quebec, which will shortly be published in book-form giving full particulars as to their known extent, and the localities in which the mineral has been found.

A commission of experts that last season made a complete investigation of the zinc deposits of British Columbia, their extent and economic value will shortly issue its report, which will be available for distribution among all who are interested in this question.

Calgary Milling Company Ships Twenty Thousand Sacks to Orient.

A Calgary despatch says: The Calgary Milling Company have completed the largest shipment of flour ever sent from here to the Orient. It consists of 10,000 sacks for China and 1,000 sacks for Japan. Heretofore shipments were in the line of sample orders.

Woman Whirled 500 Feet Above Heads of Spectators.

A despatch from Kingston, N. Y., says: Caught by the anchor of a balloon and whirled 500 feet in the air over the heads of 5,000 spectators, Mrs. Roper, of Brooklyn, was seriously, but not fatally, injured on Wednesday at the Ulster County Fair at Ellenville. Maggie Daley, of Middletown, who has been making daily ascensions at the fair grounds in a balloon, had just entered the car, and was about to give the order to cast off when the balloon broke loose and sailed upwards with the anchor trailing. Before the bystanders could scatter the anchor flung caught in Mrs. Roper's dress and she was whipped up into the air screaming. The weight of the anchor rope caused the balloon to tip over, and Miss Daley, looking out of the car to ascertain the cause of the trouble, caught sight of her involuntary fellow voyager swinging far below at the end of the rope, and she once pulled the safety cord. The balloon, which by that time had reached an altitude of 500 feet, quickly descended, and reached the ground a quarter of a mile from the point of ascension. Mrs. Roper struck the ground heavily and when picked up was found to be unconscious, and to have sustained fractures of the shoulder, ankle and several fingers.

Desperate Attempt to Escape From Port Arthur Jail.

A despatch from Port Arthur says Mike Erovani, who is awaiting trial on the charge of murdering another Italian on Good Friday last, together with Dan Woods, serving six months for obtaining money under false pretences, made a desperate attempt to escape from jail on Tuesday. They knocked Turnkey Jones down when he entered the day room, and were just securing the keys when Geo. Slater, another prisoner awaiting trial for murder, interfered and gave the alarm. Erovani and Woods saved the bars of their cells and nearly secured their liberty less than a month ago. Jones was badly beaten by the ruffians before he was rescued.

Warning Issued at Solicitation of General Botha.

A Johannesburg despatch says: A warning issued by the Transvaal Government to intending Boer emigrants to the Argentine Republic was published after urgent representations made by Gen. Botha to Lord Selborne in behalf of Het Volk. For the last two years the Boer leaders have been vainly endeavoring to stem the tide of emigration to Argentina, especially on account of well-to-do farmers joining the movement. According to private letters from Boer settlers, the Boer settlement are doing well, and are deserving every encouragement from the Argentine Government. Churches and schools have been established, and the settlers are exempt from military service. Most of the settlers are irreconcilables and Cape rebels.

Dressed hogs in ear lots are nominal. Bacon, long clear, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per lb in case lots; mess pork, \$21.50 to \$22; short cut, \$24 to \$24.50.

Hams--Light to medium, 16c; do, heavy, 15c; rolls, 12½c; shoulders, 11½ to 12c; backs, 17½ to 18c; breakfast bacon, 15 to 16c.

Lard—The market is quiet, and prices are unchanged. We quote:—Tierces, 11½c; tubs, 11¾c; pails, 12c.

Montreal, Sept. 4. — Grain.—The local grain situation shows little change. There is a fair demand for oats for local consumption, and prices continue firm, with sales of ear lots of No. 2 white at 38c; No. 3 at 37c, and No. 4 at 36c per bushel ex store. Flour.—The Flour Market continues quiet and unchanged. Manitoba Spring wheat, \$4.40 to \$4.50; strong bakers', \$3.90 to \$4; winter wheat patents, \$4.25 to \$4.30; straight rollers, \$3.85 to \$4; do, in bags, \$1.85 to \$1.90; extras, \$1.60 to \$1.70. Feed.—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$1.19; shorts, \$22 per ton; Ontario bran, in bags, \$18 to \$18.50; shorts, \$21 to \$21.50; milled mouille, \$21 to \$25 per ton, and straight grain, \$28 to \$29. Provisions.—Barrels short cut mess, \$23 to \$24; half barrels, \$11.75 to \$12.50; clear fat backs, \$23.50; long cut heavy mess, \$21.50; half barrels do, \$11.25; dry salt long clear bacon, 12½ to 12¾c; barrels plate beef, \$12 to \$13.50; half barrels do, \$6.75 to \$7.25; barrels heavy mess beef, \$11.50; half barrels do, \$6.25; compound lard, 8 to 9½c; pure lard, 12 to 12¾c; kettle rendered, 13 to 14c; hams, 14½ to 16c; breakfast bacon, 15½ to 16½c; Windsor bacon, 16½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$10.50 to \$10.75; alive, \$7.25 to \$7.60 per 100 lbs. Eggs.—Selects, 20 to 20½c; No. 1 candled, 17½ to 18c. Butter.—Choicest creamery, 23 to 24c; unsalted, 23 to 23½c; medium,

salted and unsalted, 100% fat free

26th of August and the 9th of September.

Common Winter Rye and Mammoth Winter Rye have been grown for seven years in succession; the Common giving an average yield of 57.9 bushels and the Mammoth 59.3 bushels of grain per acre. Among five varieties grown for the past three years, the Mammoth White stood first with an average yield of 66.6 and the Washington second with 61.7 bushels per acre. Winter Barley has been grown at the College for several years and when it is not winter killed gives very good yields. This season it made a poor showing in the spring but recovered from the effects of the unfavorable winter and yielded 58.5 bushels per acre. Hairy or Winter Vetches produced an average yield of 10.2 tons of green crop per acre in the experiments for four years and 6.7 bushels of seed per acre in the tests for six years. Home grown seed has given considerably better results than imported seed.

3.—RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS THROUGHOUT ONTARIO.

No less than two hundred and forty-one farmers in Ontario conducted co-operative experiments with Autumn-sown crops during the past year. Good reports of carefully conducted tests have been received from many of these, and all deserve credit for the useful work they have done for themselves and their fellow farmers. Following are some of the summary results of these tests.

In the Autumn of 1905, five varieties of Winter Wheat were distributed to those who made application. The following table gives the average yield of straw and grain:

Variety.	Straw per Acre (tons)	Grain per Acre (bus.)
Banarka	2.2	30.0
Early Genesee Giant	1.9	25.5
Crimean Red	1.9	25.4
Imperial Amber	1.9	23.4
Dawson's Golden Chaff	1.7	21.6

Notwithstanding the fact that the

Weight per Bush. (lbs.)	Straw per Acre (tons)	Grain per Acre (bus.)
59.7	3.3	54.0
60.5	3.8	52.3
59.7	3.5	50.7
60.7	3.6	50.4
61.2	3.7	49.6
58.9	3.2	49.5
61.5	3.3	47.7
60.8	3.0	47.1
61.0	3.3	47.0
62.2	3.3	45.9
60.5	2.9	45.1
61.1	2.9	44.8
61.0	3.0	44.6
62.0	2.9	44.2
60.4	2.9	44.2

Dawson's Golden Chaff and Imperial Amber gave smaller yields of grain than the other three varieties, they have first and second places in popularity with the experimenters; the Dawson's being the most popular, probably because of its clean strong straw. The Banarka which stood first in yield of grain was third in popularity. This is a hard red wheat of good milling quality but produces rather weak straw, and therefore lodges considerably, especially in bad weather.

Of the three varieties of Winter Rye distributed last Autumn, the Mammoth stood first in average yield of grain with 41.4 bushels per acre, the Thousand-fold second with 32.9 bushels, and the Common third with 31.8 bushels. These three varieties are very much alike in most respects, though differing somewhat in yield.

For the production of fodder Hairy Vetches and Winter Rye were grown this year for the fourth time. Several reports of this experiment were received, but as the Vetches were completely winter killed in most places, no good comparison of the yields can be made. In several tests Winter Rye gave

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Occurrence.

CANADA.

Hedley, B. C., is to have a general hospital.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition reports a profit of \$6,800.

Manitoulin crops are reported to be a failure on account of the dry season.

Wholesale boot and shoe dealers will advance prices about 20 per cent. on spring samples.

A steamer derailed a train near West Selkirk. Peter Fiddler was killed and twelve other workmen injured.

Canada's commercial agent at St. John's reports the catch of codfish will be 200,000 quintals below last year.

Winnipeg building returns have now reached \$8,900,000, which is \$100,000 in excess of the returns at this time last year.

Rev. Alphonse Viau, a priest, has returned to Montreal from a tour of Northern Ontario, and predicts that Nipissing will become an exclusively French centre.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King will be sent to England by the Dominion Government to ask for legislation against false representations to emigrants.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Intensely hot weather causes suffering in Great Britain and Ireland.

Thieves smashed the window of a steamship company in London, on Thursday, and stole gold quartz worth £1,396.

The British Foreign Office does not think that the situation in Persia calls for intervention at the present time.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has been advised that the Australian Commonwealth has contracted with Sir James Laing & Sons, Sunderland, for a renewal of the mail service between Australia and England via the Suez Canal.

UNITED STATES.

The United States transport Sheridan is ashore on the Island of Oahu.

The story that the Standard Oil Company is negotiating for the purchase of a number of large distilleries is officially denied.

During a camp revival meeting at Port Dickinson, N.Y., a woman publicly confessed that she had murdered her two-year-old daughter.

Alexander Graham Kelsey, fifty-five years old, of Catskill, N.Y., son of the late Dr. Kelsey, of Rochester, died suddenly at his home here to-day of apoplexy. Because of his remarkable resemblance to King Edward, he was known as "the King's double."

Miles Humphrey, aged 85, of Marshalltown, Iowa, thinks marriage is a failure. He has filed a petition for a divorce from his seventh wife, who, he says, drove him from their home two weeks after they were married. He refused to say whether he was seeking divorce for the purpose of marrying again.

Mr. Black, of New Haven, Conn., took his family out for a spin, when the machine suddenly stopped. He got out to investigate, when the auto started ahead again with Mr. Black in pursuit. With nobody to guide it the car plunged down a thirty-foot embankment into the river. Mrs. Black, with her boy in her arms, jumped.

GENERAL.

The Mexican Government will subsidize a steamship service between Mexico and Canada on the Pacific.

The first international Esperanto (universal language) congress opened at Geneva, with 500 representatives of fifty nations present.

FIVE BOYS BLOWN UP.

Four of Them Killed and the Other Seriously Injured.

A despatch from Halifax, N. S., says: Four boys were killed and blown skyward by a terrific explosion in an abandoned coal working in Stellarton on Monday afternoon. The dead are two sons of Neil Gunn, a son of Joseph Frew and a son of Neil Patterson, all between twelve and sixteen years old. They, with another boy named Kornett, were playing ball near what is known as the English slope, at the lower end of the town of Stellarton. Entrance to the slope was partly uncovered, and their ball rolled in. All five entered the slope in search of it. After they had proceeded several feet one of the boys lighted a match, which ignited the gas in the mine, which has not been worked for several years. A terrific explosion resulted, and the boys were hurled in all directions. Frew was hurled nearly four hundred feet. One of the Gunn boys was thrown over the top of a grove of trees, some distance away, and both bodies were terribly mangled, death being instantaneous. Patterson and the other Gunn lad were alive when found, but were so badly injured that they died in less than an hour. Young Kornett, who began to retreat up the slope when his companions suggested lighting the match, escaped with his life, but sustained a broken arm and severe bruises. The force of the explosion was felt throughout the town, and at first it was feared that an explosion in one of the working mines had occurred.

FOUND DEAD IN A FIELD.

Mr. John Bird, Farmer, of North Cayuga Township.

A despatch from Cayuga says: John Bird, a farmer, living about eight miles from here, in the township of North Cayuga, was found dead in a field on Sunday evening by a passerby on the road. He rode to the field on horseback to bring the cows home for milking, and had only been gone about fifteen minutes when found. Valvular heart trouble was the cause of death.

MOTOR STRUCK BY TRAIN.

Mrs. Burgess Was Killed at Carleton Place.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Mrs. Burgess, 63 Waverley Street, this city, wife of W. H. Burgess, assistant time inspector of the C.P.R., was killed at Carleton Place on Monday afternoon. She was in an automobile with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Torrance, when the conveyance was struck by the Imperial Limited, going west. Mrs. Burgess lost her life, and Mr. and Mrs. Torrance received severe injuries.

KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE.

Tragedy Occurred on College Street West, Toronto.

A despatch from Toronto says: An unknown woman was knocked down and killed by an automobile belonging to Mr. Ambrose J. Small, the theatrical manager, near the corner of College Street and Palmerston Avenue at 10 minutes to 8 on Monday night. Her body lies unidentified at Ellis' morgue, on College Street. The chauffeur in charge of the machine was George Seagar, of George Street, and after he had explained the circumstances to Crown Attorney Corley and Inspector Dixon they did not consider it necessary to arrest him.

CANADA'S CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Returns for Month Show Increase of \$8,102,936 Over Last Year.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Customs revenue of the Dominion for

HEALTH

DIRTY AIR.

The importance of ventilation and of a constant supply of fresh air in living-rooms and wherever man abides, whether sleeping or waking, has often been insisted upon in these articles. Without air life is impossible, and unless that air be moderately pure, health cannot be maintained, although it is astonishing, and a proof of the wonderful adaptation of living beings to their environment, to note how great an amount of contamination of the air can be borne with seeming impunity.

There are two forms of impurity in the air—gaseous and solid. The gases, those resulting from exhalations from the lungs, and in city houses from the little unnoticed leaks from the gas-pipes and from defective plumbing, are the most injurious. For the removal of these, free ventilation through open windows and open fire-places is most efficacious; but it is of little service in the removal of the other kind of impurity, that is to say, the solid particles of matter—dust—which are always floating in the air of houses as well as in that of the streets.

A beam of sunlight entering through a half-closed shutter makes visible this dust, and as one looks with startled eyes on the beam which lights up the floating particles, the wonder grows that the lungs are not made solid by this stream of dust flowing in with every breath. Fortunately the nose and the moist lining of the air tubes are designed to filter the air by arresting these particles before they can enter the delicate air-chambers of the lungs. They do their work well, but not perfectly, and the greater the amount of dust the more they fail in their function.

Workmen engaged in dusty trades—carpet-beaters, coal-miners, potters, grinders, felt-workers—often acquire disease of the lungs from the inhalation of dust.

Dust particles are injurious not only mechanically, but also and chiefly because they act as carriers of disease-germs.

Since it is impossible to remove dust entirely by ventilation, it is necessary to do what is practicable to prevent its dissemination through the air. Settled dust is ugly, but inoffensive. But when the well-meaning but ignorant housewife flaps it into the air with a feather duster, she only rouses the sleeping lion. Brooms and feather-dusters are relics of barbarism, and should be banished. The damp cloth for furniture and the mop and carpet-sweeper for floors, or best of all the vacuum process, are the modern civilized agents of cleanliness. These gather up the dust, and do not simply scatter it in the air, where it is invisible but pernicious.—Youth's Companion.

BIG TUNNEL CONTRACT.

Ten Million Dollars to be Spent on the Project.

A despatch from Detroit says: Preparations are being made by the New York engineering and construction firm that is to build the Michigan Central tunnel under the Detroit River, to begin operations within 30 days on the \$10,000,000 contract. W. Butler of the firm has been in Detroit several days in consultation with different material men.

VALPARAISO'S INJURED.

Hospitals and Ambulance Stations Caring for 3,600 People.

A Santiago, Chile, despatch says: The ambulance stations and hospitals a

Vetches and Winter Rye were planted this year for the fourth time. Several reports of this experiment were received, but as the Vetches were completely winter killed in most places, no good comparison of the yields can be made. In several tests Winter Rye gave very good results. The experimenters report that these crops were fed to several classes of animals. In general, the Vetches were relished by all kinds of stock but the Rye was not so freely eaten, except by horses.

3.—NOTICE TO EXPERIMENTERS.

Each of the experimenters with spring and summer crops will kindly report the results of their experiments as soon as they can after the crops are harvested.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

Big Increase in Butter, But Cheese Is Stationary.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Returns just published of Canada's foreign trade for the year ending June 30, 1906, show that exports of Canadian cheese to the British market totalled 214,877.077 lbs., of a value of \$24,300,908. This is almost the same quantity as found its way to the United Kingdom in 1905, but the better prices prevailing in 1906 showed an increase in the value of this trade amounting to \$4,126,697.

The total of 32,904,900 lbs. of Canadian butter, valued at \$6,802,003, found its way to Britain last year, which represents an increase of 2,914,321 lbs., and an increase in value of \$1,233,004. Canadian bacon to the amount of 98,173,242 lbs., valued at \$11,563,619, found its way to the British market, as compared with 116,705,157 lbs., worth \$12,180,817, in the year 1905. Canadian wheat exports to the Motherland in 1906 were 36,027,692 bushels, as compared with 11,280,407 bushels in the previous 12 months.

A total of 13,503,781 lbs. of canned meats, valued at \$1,340,880, were marketed in Britain, compared with 38,190,651 lbs., valued at \$3,525,270 in 1905. One hundred and sixty-six thousand two hundred and seventy-eight cattle, valued at \$11,079,005, were exported to the Motherland last year, which about equaled the trade of 1905.

Sales of Canadian eggs in England in 1906 totalled 2,688,977 dozen, valued at \$448,463, as compared with 3,352,485 dozen in 1905, of a value of \$660,610.

WINTER CROPS, 1906.

Co-operative Experiments in Ontario Agriculture.

Material for any one of the five experiments here mentioned will be sent free to any Ontario farmer applying for it, if he will conduct an experiment with great care and report the results after harvest next year. The seed will be sent out in the order in which applications are received as long as the supply lasts.

- 1.—Testing Hairy Vetches and Winter Rye as fodder crops, 2 plots.
- 2.—Testing three varieties of Winter Wheat, 3 plots.
- 3.—Testing five Fertilizers with Winter Wheat, 6 plots.
- 4.—Testing Autumn and Spring Applications of Nitrate of Soda and Common Salt with Winter Wheat, 5 plots.
- 5.—Testing two varieties of Winter Rye for grain production, 2 plots.

The exact size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. The material for either of the first two experiments or for No 5 experiment will be forwarded by mail, and for each of the other two by express. Each person wishing to conduct one of these experiments should apply as soon as possible, mentioning which test he desires, and the material, with instructions for testing and the blank form on which to report, will be furnished free of cost until the supply of experimental material is exhausted. — J. Buchanan, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

The Mexican Government will subsidize a steamship service between Mexico and Canada on the Pacific.

The first international Esperanto (universal language) congress opened at Geneva, with 500 representatives of fifteen nations present.

ONTARIO HAS BIG CROPS.

Grains Will Yield Higher Average Than Ever.

A Toronto despatch says: Ontario's farmers will have good reason to remember the crop of 1906. According to the August crop bulletin, issued by the Department of Agriculture, the average yield per acre of all grain crops shows a good increase over all previous years. The shortage in hay is one of the few exceptions to the general rule, but it is claimed that this will be more than offset by the improvement in quality. The farmers report that their barns are filled and that prices are high in every case.

The following table shows the yield of the different crops for 1905 and 1906 according to the August crop bulletin:—

	1905.	1906.
Fall Wheat	18,467,043	19,023,633
Spring wheat ..	3,591,941	3,348,190
Barley	24,163,883	25,478,250
Oats	102,809,734	111,356,914
Rye	1,753,135	1,370,868
Peas	7,510,775	8,671,567
Beans	968,883	1,034,119
Hay	5,847,494	4,862,330

The following table shows the acreage in root crops this year and last:—

	1906.	1905.
Potatoes	136,064	132,530
Mangels	69,353	69,035
Carrots	4,980	5,500
Turnips	132,512	135,348

SUFFERED LITTLE DAMAGE.

Most of the Western Harvest Has Been Gathered.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The latest crop report issued by the C.P.R. indicates that from 50 to 75 per cent. of the crop has been cut in most localities, while in others it has been entirely finished, and threshing is progressing favorably. Little or no damage has been done to the crops through hail or other causes, thus proving a record-breaking year in this respect. The yield in north-western Manitoba seems to be particularly good, averaging from 20 to 22 bushels an acre, while in the southern part of the province the grain is turning out slightly better than in previous years. Rain is reported in some parts of the province, but not sufficient to damage the crop to any extent. Most of the wheat already threshed graded No. 1 Northern, and experts say that fully 75 per cent. of the remaining crop will grade the same.

LEPERS AT THE COAST.

Dominion Government Has Decided to Build a Hospital.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Dr. Watt, chief quarantine officer for British Columbia, will accompany Dr. Montizambert, director-general of public health, on a trip of inspection to Grosse Isle quarantine station, and to the leper hospital at Tracadie, N.B. Dr. Watt has not previously visited Tracadie and his object in going there is to see how the institution is run in view of the decision of the Government to establish such a hospital in British Columbia. At present there are seventeen patients in the Tracadie hospital. At Darcy Island, B.C., seven Chinese lepers have been detained for some years. The provincial authorities have been looking after them in an intermittent way. The Dominion Government has now decided to take charge of the lepers and a proper hospital will be erected.

CANADA'S CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Returns for Month Show Increase of \$8402,936 Over Last Year.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Customs revenue of the Dominion for the month ending on Friday totalled \$4,615,951, an increase of \$402,936 over last year. For the two months that have now elapsed of the current fiscal year, the collections were \$8,178,330, an increase of \$764,678.

SMELTER IN OTTAWA VALLEY.

Establishment of Large Plant at Ottawa Depends on Water Powers.

A despatch from Ottawa says: An inquiry is now being made into the available water powers and deposits of iron in the Ottawa Valley, and if the report be as favorable as is anticipated it will probably lead to the establishment of a large electric smelting plant. The capitalists interested in this proposal are mostly Canadians. It is said that at the Chats Falls power can be generated as cheaply as 2½ or 3 cents per electric horse-power a year. One advantage, of course, with the electric power is the possibility of transmitting it a considerable distance at a small cost, so that in many cases the smelting could be done right at the mines' mouth.

A HEROIC LIFE-SAVER.

C. P. R. Fireman W. Fitzgerald Rescues Another Man From Drowning.

A Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., despatch says: W. Fitzgerald, the C. P. R. fireman, has performed his second life-saving act of the season by rescuing Fireman Thomas Van of the Soo, on Wednesday. Van was swimming across the river at Algoma Mills and became exhausted, Fitzgerald swam to his assistance and was clasped around the neck by the drowning man, but he succeeded in bringing him ashore. A couple of weeks ago Fitzgerald jumped 25 feet from a bridge and saved a man named Jones, who had taken cramps. A collection is being taken up to present him with a gold watch.

GIVE UP IMMENSE TRACK.

Indians in North of New Provinces to Resign 85,000 Square Miles.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The order-in-Council authorizing a treaty to be made with the Indians in the northern part of Saskatchewan and Alberta provides for extinguishing the Indian title to 85,800 square miles, an area almost equal to that of England, Scotland and Wales. The Indians are to be given reserves of an area equal to one square mile for each family of five. They are also to receive the following immediate payments:—To each chief, \$32; to each head man, \$22, and to every other Indian of whatever age, \$12; yearly payments to be made as follows:—\$25 to each chief, \$15 to each head man, and \$5 to every Indian squaw, and papoose. Half-breeds are to be settled with by a grant of scrip for 240 acres each, or \$240 in cash. Mr. J. A. J. McKenna is the commissioner who will make the treaty.

ADULTERATED HONEY.

Ten Out of Fifty-four Samples Found to be Impure.

An Ottawa despatch says: The analysts of the Inland Revenue Department have carefully examined 54 samples of honey collected during March and April last in different parts of Canada. Of this number ten were found to be adulterated. The Maritime Province samples were genuine. Three cases of adulteration were found from the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, two in Ontario, one in Alberta, and one in British Columbia. It is pointed out that it is illegal to feed either sugar or glucose to bees for the intent that it shall be used by the bee in making honey.

VALPARAISO'S INJURED.

Hospitals and Ambulance Stations Caring for 3,600 People.

A Santiago, Chile, despatch says: The ambulance stations and hospitals a Valparaiso are now caring for 3,600 persons who sustained injuries during the earthquakes or the fires which followed.

BRITISH PREMIER'S WIFE DEAD.

Lady Campbell-Bannerman Has Been An Invalid for Many Years.

A despatch from Marlenbad, Bohemia says: Lady Campbell-Bannerman, wife of the British Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, died on Thursday. She had been an invalid for years.

DEATH IN CANNED BERRIES.

Two Nova Scotia Children Died of Poisoning.

A despatch from Lawrencetown, N. S. says: Two children, aged 4 and 6 years daughters of John Garber, who reside near this town, died suddenly Thursday, one in the morning and the other in the evening, from poisoning, the result of eating canned blueberries and the two other children of the family narrowly escaped the same fate, from the same cause, by the timely arrival of medical aid. The first child to succumb fainted at school, was carried home by a comrade and died next morning.

TWO KILLED; THREE HURT.

Premature Explosion at a Construction Camp.

A Fort William despatch says: Another fatal accident occurred in the Grand Trunk Pacific construction camp at Kaminitiquia, on Tuesday, in which S. Peterson, foreman for Foley Bros and an Italian laborer were instantly killed by the premature exploding of blasting shot. Three other laborers were injured. Peterson's body was horribly mutilated.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM SITES.

Two to be Established in Alberta a Lacombe and Lethbridge.

A despatch from Ottawa says: on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, sites have been selected at two points in the Province of Alberta Lacombe and Lethbridge, for experimental farms. The Lethbridge farm will be located in the dry belt, so that the effects of irrigation will be noticeable.

WAS CUTTING CELL BARS.

Charlebois Makes Another Attempt to Escape from Kingston.

A Kingston despatch says: The murderer, Charlebois, who escaped from the penitentiary several months ago and was captured near Mallorytown recently made another attempt to escape from confinement. Several saws were found in his possession. The convict was at work cutting the bars of his cell when discovered.

PREFERENCE TO BRITAIN.

Bill Increasing Duties to Foreigners in Australian Parliament.

A Melbourne despatch says: Premier Deakin on Thursday laid on the table a motion increasing the duties to foreign countries 10 per cent., and giving a preference to that amount of British products imported in British ships.

Contracts for I.C.R. shops and storehouses at Moncton, to cost \$100,000 have been awarded to E. A. Walberge C.E., Montreal.

For Thin, Poor Blood

You can trust a medicine tested 60 years! Sixty years of experience, think of that! Experience with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; the original Sarsaparilla; the Sarsaparilla the doctors endorse for thin blood, weak nerves, general debility.

But even this grand old medicine cannot do its best work if the liver is inactive and the bowels constipated. For the best possible results, you should take laxative doses of Ayer's Pills while taking the Sarsaparilla.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's
HAIR VIGOR,
ACUTE CURE,
CHERRY PECTORAL.

We have no secret! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for insertion, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1905, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$2.25

WANTED—A reliable agent for Napanee and surrounding country. Good pay weekly, exclusive territory. Sample case, or outfit free. Our terms are the best in the business. We need a man of good character and ability during fall and winter months. Over 60 acres. The choicest and most extensive list of stock in Canada, including fruit and ornamental stock, small fruits, and seed potatoes. Fast selling specialties offered for the first time. Write for terms now to

THE PELHAM NURSERY CO.,
Toronto Ont

SEASON OF 1906.

CORRESPONDENTS

The Express has a large number of Correspondents to whom it owes much of the interest that is taken in our paper but there are a few localities unrepresented by any correspondent at present. Any person who would be willing to act as a correspondent in any of these unrepresented localities is invited to write us and we shall be glad to furnish supplies.

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY

Winnipeg Tribune.

When all food shall have been branded "dangerous" by authority, necessity will compel us to disregard all warnings and plunge back into the short, fat life and the merry one we led before the microscope was invented and the first villainous germ discovered in his lair.

Ottawa Free Press.

Before relying too much upon what these hydro-electric men can do for us, it would be well to investigate their credentials. The Whitney fellows are such expert bluffers that they have to be watched in season and out of season. When they have toyed with the city for a while they are as likely as not to again place it within the clutch of corporate monopoly.

Clearing Sale.

In order to clear out the following lines at the close of the season, we will offer at cost for cash during August and September, our entire stock of gas stoves, gasoline stoves.

MADOLE & WILSON

Eagle Hill Public School—Report for August.

Names in order of merit.

IV Reader—Pearl Ready.

III Reader—Gordon Pettefer, Paul Villneff, Lorne Ready, Russell Pettefer, Dolpho Villneff.

First Reader—Pt. 11—Bruce Hillis, Kaspar Irvine.

First Reader—Pt. 1—Andrew Ready, Oris Villneff, Everard Villneff, Ed. Villneff, Beryl Hillis, Willie Ready.

On roll for August—17.

Average attendance—11.

FRANCES STEWART.
Teacher.

CAMDEN EAST

Service (D. V.) at St. Luke's Church, Camden East, at 7.30 p.m. Monday, September 9th, when the Rev. J. Norman Tucker D. C. L. General Secretary of the Missionary Social Church, of England, will preach the other services as usual at Yarker, and Newburgh. Dr. Tucker will preach at Napanee Sunday morning, Selby in the afternoon, so Camden is most fortunate to secure him for the Sunday Evening. Offerings for North West Missions. All should hear Dr. Tucker, if possible.

Rev. F. E. Roy, Secretary of Trinity University, visited the Parishes of Camden East, Yarker, and Newburgh in the interests of the University Religious Education, and the people responded nobly, over \$400.00 was subscribed.

SHARPENING A PENCIL.

In This Act, It Is Said, You May Read a Man's Character.

No woman should marry a man till she has seen him sharpen a lead pencil. She can tell by the way he does it whether he is suited to her or not. Here are a few infallible rules for her guidance in the matter:

The man who holds the point toward him and close up against his shirt front is slow and likes to have secrets. He is the kind of man who when the

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rhubarb -
Sulphur -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Zinc Carbide -
Warm Seed -
Cinnamon -
Wintergreen -
Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have
Always Bought

Bears the
Signature
of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In
Use

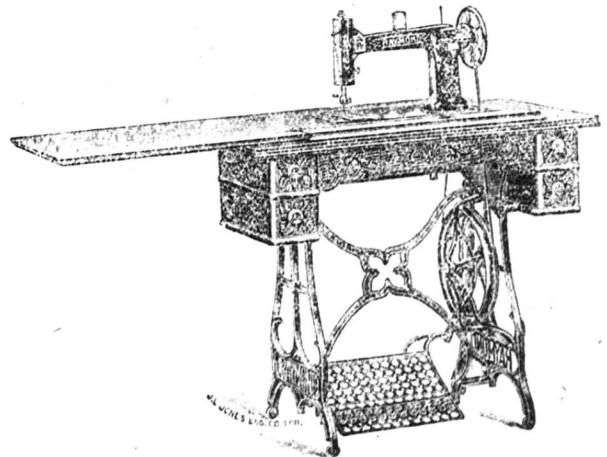
For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

TAKING THE LEAD



THE NEW RAYMOND

JOHN DALTON, Agent.

Napanee, and Deseronto.

Woman's Trials.

The bitter trail in a woman's life is to be childless. Who can tell how hard the struggle may have been as she fought to

RED OR GREEN.

Color Troubles of the Color Blind
Poet, Whitfield.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE
Str. REINDEER

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:
LEAVE Prince's Cove at 5:30 a. m. for
Japan and all way places. Leave Pictou at
a. m. Deseronto at 9:30, arriving in Napanee
10:40, connecting with G.T.R. noon train
going East and West.
RETURNING will leave Napanee at 1:30
a. m. connecting at Deseronto with Stentner
Varuna for Belleville and Trenton. Leave
Deseronto at 2:30 p. m. Pictou at 4:30 p. m. for
own the bay.
This boat can be char. red for excursions on
very reasonable terms.
For further information apply to
JAMES COLLIER, Captain.

**ake Ontario & Bay of Quinte
Steamboat Co., Limited.**

1000 Islands--Rochester
STR. NORTH KING

Leave Deseronto Sundays at 4:30 a.m., for
Pictou, Kingston and 1000 Islands. Returning
leave at 4:30 p. m. for Rochester, N. Y.
(Night reserved to change time with or with-
out notice.)
Freight handled promptly and with care.
For further information apply to
J. E. HORSLEY, J. L. BOYES,
General Manager. Agent
Kingston, Ont. Napanee, Ont.

"Canada's Greatest Nurseries"
WANT
A LOCAL SALESMAN FOR
NAPANEE.

To sell High Class Nursery stock in Fruits
and Ornamentals. Largest List of New
Seedlings ever offered.
START NOW AT THE BEST SELLING SEASON.
Big inducements, Liberal Pay, Handsome Free
bounty, Territory Reserved.
Write for terms and Catalogue and send
20c for our ALUMINUM HOSE and HOSE OUT-
LET (Magnolia 4 times and see for our HANBY SAW
just the thing for trimming trees out-areas as
well as wood.)
STONE & WELLINGTON,
Fountain Nurseries,
Over 900 acres,
TORONTO, ONT.

The Cuban insurrection has assumed
alarming proportions.
The C. P. R. earnings for August
amounted to \$7,097,000.
Construction has commenced on an
electric railroad to connect New York
and Chicago.
While playing with a kitten on the
railway the eight-year-old daughter of
Mr. A. T. Kraus of Nelles Corners was
killed by a train.
Resolutions advocating a reduction
of the tariff, the stopping of bounties,
and Federal regulation of express
rates were passed at the convention of
the Farmers' Association.
King Edward Toilet Paper, is not
only the highest grade, but the cheap-
est Toilet Paper, more sheets in the
roll.
BOYLE & SON

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c
Anyone sending a sketch and description may
quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an
invention is probable patentable. Confidential-
ness strictly guaranteed. Handwritten Patents
sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through MUNN & Co. receive
special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A large, weekly illustrated weekly. Largest cir-
culation of any journal. Terms, \$3 a
year, four weeks \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 625 E. St., New York
Branch Office, 625 E. St., New York, N. Y.

He is the kind of man who when the
dearest girl in the world finds out that
there are "others" and asks him who
they are and what he means by call-
ing on them will assume an air of ex-
cessive dignity.
The man who holds the pencil out
at arm's length and whittles away at
it, hit or miss, is impulsive, jolly, good
natured and generous.
He who leaves a blunt point is dull
and plodding and will never amount
to much. He is really good hearted,
but finds his chief pleasure in the
commonplace things of life.

He who sharpens his pencil an inch
or more from the point is high strung
and imaginative and subject to ex-
uberant flights of fancy. He will al-
ways be seeking to mount upward and
accomplish things in the higher re-
gions of business and art, and his
wife's greatest trouble will be to hold
him down to earth and prevent his
flying off altogether on a tangent.
The man who sharpens his pencil all
around smoothly and evenly, as though
it were planed off in an automatic
sharpener, is systematic and slow to
anger, but he is so undeviating from a
fixed principle that he would drive a
woman with a sensitive temperament
to distraction in less than six months.
On the contrary, he who jumps in
and leaves the sharpened wood as jag-
ged as saw teeth around the top has
a nasty temper and will stunk the
baby on the slightest provocation.
There are certain women who can
manage that kind of man beautifully,
however, and if he gets a wife with a
calm, persuasive eye he will come
down from his high horse in a few
minutes and be as meek as a lamb.
The man who doesn't stop to polish
the point of lead once the wood is cut
away has a streak of coarseness in his
nature.

He who shaves off the lead till the
point is like a needle is refined, deli-
cate and sensitive. He will not be
likely to accomplish so much as his
more common brother, but he will never
shock you and is without doubt a
good man to tie to.—New York Press.

**The Better
Way**

The tissues of the throat are
inflamed and irritated; you
cough, and there is more irrita-
tion—more coughing. You take
a cough mixture and it eases the
irritation—for a while. You take

**SCOTT'S
EMULSION**

and it cures the cold. That's
what is necessary. It soothes the
throat because it reduces the
irritation; cures the cold because
it drives out the inflammation;
builds up the weakened tissues
because it nourishes them back
to their natural strength. That's
how Scott's Emulsion deals with
a sore throat, a cough, a cold,
or bronchitis.

WE'LL SEND YOU
A SAMPLE FREE.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ont.

the better truth in a woman's life is to
be childless. Who can tell how hard the
struggle may have been ere she learnt to
resign herself to her lonely lot? The ab-
sence of this link to bind marital life
together, the absence of this one pledge
to mutual affection is a common dis-
turbance. Many unfortunate couples
become estranged thereby. Even if they
do not drift apart, one may read the whole
extent of their disappointment in the eyes
of such a childless couple when they rest
on the children of others. To them the
largest family does not seem too numerous.
In many cases of barrenness or child-
lessness the obstacle to child-bearing is
easily removed by the cure of weakness on
the part of the woman. Dr. Pierce's Fa-
vorite Prescription has been the means of
restoring health and fruitfulness to many
a barren woman, to the great joy of the
household. In other, but rare cases, the
obstruction to the bearing of children has
been found to be of a surgical character,
but easily removable by painless operative
treatment at the Invalids' Hotel and Sur-
gical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., over which
Dr. Pierce of the "Favorite Prescription"
same presides. In all cases, where chil-
dren are desired and are absent, an effort
should be made to find out the real cause,
since it is generally so easily removed by
proper treatment.
In all the various weaknesses, displace-
ments, prolapsus, inflammation and de-
bilitating, catarrhal drains and in all
cases of nervousness and debility, Dr.
Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the most
efficient remedy that can possibly be used.
It has to its credit hundreds of thousands
of cures—more in fact than any other
remedy put up for sale through druggists,
especially for woman's use. The ingredi-
ents of which the "Favorite Prescription"
is composed have received the most
positive endorsement from the leading
medical writers on *Materia Medica* of all
the several schools of practice. All the
ingredients are printed in plain English
on the wrapper enclosing the bottle, so
that any woman making use of this
famous medicine may know exactly what
she is taking. Dr. Pierce takes his pa-
tients into his full confidence, which he
can afford to do as the formula after
which the "Favorite Prescription" is
made will bear the most careful exami-
nation.
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the
best and safest laxative for women.

HONORS AND WORTH.

**Absurdity of Titles That Descend
From Father to Son.**

When you find a man a most excel-
lent runner, poet, surgeon or mariner,
you give him due respect for his skill.
If he is very eminent, his occupation
esteemed and you chance to be some
ruling power, he may receive a title.
You do not confer this title because
of his grandmother, and you do not
make the old lady a duchess or indeed
pay her any particular attention. This
omission does not reflect discredit on
the grandmother. It is obvious to her
mind that to make her a peeress be-
cause not she, but some one else, has
done something "good" would be as
absurd as giving her twelve months' hard
labor if he had done something
otherwise.

Still less rational would it be to make
the man's son a peer. The old lady
has given the world this grandson.
Perhaps she is in a measure the cause
of his greatness, just as she might be
to a certain extent responsible were
he a criminal. But the son of the man
did not make his father. He is not to
be more greatly praised for what his
father has done than for what William
the Conqueror did.

The world seldom or never gives a
man a title because his father earned
one, but it does an equally silly thing
when it allows a son to inherit such an
"honor," says Home Notes.

Until a man can transmit merit it is
absurd to allow him to transmit a tes-
timonial as to merit. And, if there be
no pretense of claim to exceptional
worth, what solid reason can be ad-
vanced for a man receiving a designa-
tion that commands deference?

Hammocks a fine assortment.
MADOLE & WILSON.

**Color Troubles of the Color Blind
Poet, Whittier.**

It is well known that the poet Whit-
tier was color blind and unable to dis-
tinguish red from green. He once
bought for himself a necktie which he
supposed to be of a modest and suit-
able olive tint and wore it once. He
never wore it again, for his friends
soon made him aware that it offended
against the traditional quietness of
costume enjoined alike by the habits
of the Friends and by his own taste.
The tie was of flaming scarlet.

On another occasion, when he found
a little girl in distress on account of
a new gown, made over from her elder
sister's, which was not becoming to
her coloring and complexion, he tried
to console her.

"I wouldn't mind what a rude boy
says about it, Mary," he said kindly.
"There looks very well indeed in it,
like an oread, Mary, dressed all in
green."

Unfortunately, Mary was not dressed
in green. She was red haired, and her
dress was red. That was the trouble.

Once, on a day in mid March, when
out walking with a Friend and deeply
engaged in conversation, Mr. Whittier
approached too near for safety to a
place where blasting was going on.
The danger signal was shown, but
neither Friend noticed it until a work-
man, violently waving his arms and
shouting, leaped before them and
warned them back.

"I didn't see the flag at all," said
Mr. Whittier's companion.

"I saw it," rejoined the poet, with
a twinkle in his eye, "but I thought it
was in honor of St. Patrick. They
know my defect. I can't tell them
from explosions except by the harp!"
—Youth's Companion.

ROMAN ROSES.

**They Are Beautiful and Abundant
Because They Eat Meat.**

"I have yet to see a rose equal to
those grown in Rome," said the ama-
teur horticulturist. "They bloom in
the greatest abundance all through the
winter, and they are as large and rich
and velvety as American Beauties, liv-
ing out of doors, climbing like ivy or
honeysuckle over the crumbling marble
walls of ruined temples, gleaming in
crimson and green masses upon an-
cient columns, giving to the grimness
and saddest of mediæval palaces an
air of gayety and youth.

"One day on the Via Sistina, as I
passed the garden that had once been
the garden of Lucullus, I saw an old
man tending the superb roses that grew
there. He was pouring on their roots
a dark, rich looking fluid.

"Why are the Roman roses so beau-
tiful and abundant? I said to the old
man.

"Because they eat meat," he an-
swered.

"Eat meat? Nonsense," said I.

"Well, they drink meat—meat ex-
tract, which is the same thing," said the
old man. "We Roman gardeners have
for centuries watered our roses three
a week with a strong decoction of fresh
beef—a rich grade of beef tea. They
are meat eaters. That is why the roses
of Rome are as hardy and prolific as
weeds and at the same time as richly,
delicately beautiful and as sweetly per-
fumed as flowers grown under glass."

If thou knowest how to use money it
will become thy handmaid. If not, it
will become thy master.—Diodorus.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of
Dr. H. H. Plummer

BIRTH OF THE MOON

LUNA WAS FLUNG OUT OF THE EARTH INTO SPACE.

She Once Filled, Perhaps, the Great Basin Now Occupied by the Pacific Ocean—Latest Ideas of Science as to Conditions on Our Satellite.

Millions of years ago the earth was not the land bound, sea swept globe so familiar to us, but a liquid mass on which floated crust some thirty-five miles thick. At that period, says the Strand Magazine, it turned on its axis at a constantly increasing speed that finally shortened the day to three hours. When that terrific velocity was obtained 5,000 cubic million miles of matter were hurled off by the enormous centrifugal force, and our moon was born. The cleaving of so large a body must have left some scar on the earth's surface. It has accordingly been suggested that the great basin now occupied by the Pacific ocean was once filled by what is now the moon.

Our moon has the distinction of being the largest of all planetary satellites—so large, indeed, that to the inhabitants of Mars it must appear with the earth as a wonderfully beautiful twin planet.

Because the moon rotates on its axis in exactly the same time that it revolves around the earth we are destined to see little more than one hemisphere. So slow is this rotation that the lunar day is equal to fifteen of our days. For half a month the moon is exposed to the fierce heat of the sun; for half a month it spins through space in the densest gloom.

Smaller in mass than the earth is, the moon's attraction for bodies must be correspondingly less. A good terrestrial athlete could cover about 120 feet on the moon in a running broad jump, and leaping over a barn would be a very commonplace feat. A man in the moon could carry six times as much and run six times as fast as he could on the earth.

Although separated from us by a distance that at times reaches 253,000 miles and is never less than 222,000 miles, we know more of the physical formation of the single pallid face that the moon ever turns toward us than we know of certain parts of Asia and the heart of Africa. Powerful telescopes have brought our satellite within a distance of forty miles of the earth. Physicists have mathematically weighed it and fixed its mass at one-eighth of the earth, or 73,000,000,000,000 tons.

The moon presents aspects without any terrestrial parallel. Rent by fires long since dead, its honeycombed crust seems like a great globe of chilled slag. Craters are not uncommon on the earth, but in number, size and structure they bear for the most part little resemblance to those of the moon.

A lunar crater is not the mouth of a volcano having a diameter of a few hundred feet, but a great circular plain twenty, fifty, even a hundred miles in diameter, surrounded by a precipice rising to a height of 5,000 or 10,000 feet, with a central hill or two about half as high.

Water cannot possibly exist as a liquid, for the temperature of the moon's surface during the long lunar night is probably not far from 400 degrees below the zero mark of a Fahrenheit thermometer, and the atmospheric pressure is so low that a gas under pressure would solidify as it escaped. Ice and snow are the forms, then, which lunar water must assume.

atmosphere that causes them to twinkle to our eyes.

In the line of sight it is impossible to estimate distances, for there is no such phenomenon as aerial perspective. Objects are seen only when the rays of the sun strike them.

At times there may be observed spots which darken after sunrise and gradually disappear toward sunset. They cannot be caused by shadows, for shadows would be least visible when the sun is directly overhead.

They appear most quickly at the equator and invade the higher altitudes after a lapse of a few days. In the polar regions they have never been seen. What are they? Organic life resembling vegetation, answers Professor Pickering of Harvard university, vegetation that flourishes luxuriantly while the sun shines and withers at night.

A single day, it may be urged, is not sufficiently long for the development and decay of vegetation, but sixteen hours on the moon is little more than half an hour on the earth; a day lasts half a month and may be regarded as a miniature season.

The expressions "Hallelujah" and "Amen" are said to have been introduced into Christian worship by St Jerome about A. D. 390.

CHIRSCHMUS.

A Swiss Dainty That is Made of Preserved Cherries.

Last summer I ate genuine Swiss chirschmus twenty years old. It tasted like a concentration of all the richness and sweetness of the most perfect cherries. In appearance it was a purplish black mass. Age had not impaired it in the least.

Upon inquiry I learned how this cherry concoction, with its wonderful preserving quality, is made. The cherries used must be perfect—very large, ripe, juicy black ones and, above all, very sweet.

The juice of them pressed out and strained through a bag is put in a large preserving kettle, at the bottom of which is placed a piece of smoked pork fastened to a block of wood. The wood serves as a weight to keep the fat down and prevent the juice from burning as it thickens.

The cherry juice is boiled for about twenty-four hours without sugar, but stirred from time to time until it becomes a mass of sweetness so firm and thick that it would not fall if the kettle were inverted.

That is all, a simple process, but the result is delicious. This chirschmus is in general use in Switzerland with the "süsse milke" (sweet butter) and bread. —London Ladies' World.

Feeding Silkworms.

The quality and quantity of silk produced by your silkworms will all depend on how you feed them. Too much food should not be given at once, but they should never be left entirely without at any time during the day or night. You must, therefore, watch carefully to get an idea of their appetite and provide accordingly, says Home Chat. Fresh mulberry leaves are the proper food for silkworms, but if at any time these are not procurable young lettuce leaves are the best substitute, but they are only a stop gap. Silkworms cannot live for a long period without their natural food.

A Rich Man.

Standards of property vary in different parts of the country, but that of Captain Jack is purely local—to him

Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

Just notice the color—a rich amber, which is always a token of quality.

Sold by the best grocers in Canada

T. H. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. B. WINNIPEG.
TORONTO, 3 WELLINGTON ST., E.

K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

Specialists in the Treatment of Nervous, Blood, Private and Sexual Diseases of Men and Women. 25 Years in Detroit.

No Names used without Written Consent. Cures Guaranteed.



Thousands of young and middle-aged men are annually swept to a premature grave through early abuse or later excesses. Chas. Anderson was one of the victims, but was rescued in time. He says: "I learned an evil habit. A change soon came over me. I could feel it; my friends noticed it. I became nervous, despondent, gloomy, had no ambition, easily tired, evil forebodings, poor circulation, pimples on face, back weak, dreams and drains at night, tired and weak mornings, burning sensation. To make matters worse, I became reckless and contracted a blood disease. I tried many doctors and medical firms—all failed till Drs. Kennedy & Kergan took my case. In one week I felt better, and in a few weeks was entirely cured. They are the only reliable and honest Specialists in the country."

READER—We guarantee to cure you or no pay. You run no risk. We have a reputation and business at stake. Beware of frauds and impostors. We will pay \$1,000 for any case we take that our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will not cure.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN Cor. Michigan Ave. Shelby St. Detroit, Mich.

K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K

Heart, Throat, Liver and Skin

DR. AGNEW'S FOUR FAMOUS SPECIFICS CURE COMPLETELY THE WORST DISEASES OF THESE PARTS—DREADFUL HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN THIRTY MINUTES.

Heart disease will affect people differently, but in all cases it must be viewed with great alarm. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is the one remedy that can be safely depended upon in times of trouble. It will give relief in thirty minutes.

Mr. Thomas Petty, of Aylmer, Que., was troubled with severe heart complaint for five years, the pain, at times, being so severe that he could not attend to business. Every other remedy failed until he tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, which gave immediate relief, and his words are these: "I have now taken four bottles of the remedy and am entirely free from every symptom of heart disease."

A cold in the head need not be trifled with, for it is catarrh in an incipient condition, and catarrh is not to be trifled with. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, as scores of clergymen, members of parliament, and prominent citizens in the Dominion have borne testimony, drives away a cold in the head like magic, and where this has assumed the shape of aggravated catarrh producing deafness and throat trouble, it effects a permanent cure.

It is not always safe to take pills for liver trouble. They not unfrequently create other troubles that are serious. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills, whilst thoroughly certain of removing all liver trouble, give no difficulty either at the time or afterwards. They are pleasant to take and cost only 10 cents.

The faculty that Dr. Agnew has displayed in getting at the seat of trouble is manifest in his Ointment, as in the other three remedies. This contains the elements that give speedy and permanent relief in all skin diseases and is peculiarly effective in curing piles. 35 cents.

Sold by F. L. Hooper.

crinus, then, which lunar water must assume.

Because of the present paucity of water the moon's atmosphere is so exceedingly rare that startling effects are produced. Perhaps the most startling is that of the sunrise. Dawn and the soft golden glow that ushers in terrestrial day there cannot be. The sun leaps from the horizon a blinding globe, and the loftier peaks immediately flash into light.

There is no azure sky to relieve the monotonous effects of inky black shadows and dazzling white expanses. The sun gleams in fierce splendor, with no clouds to diffuse its blinding light. All day long it is accompanied by the weird zodiacal light that we behold at rare intervals.

Even in midday the heavens are pitch black, so that, despite the sunlight, the stars and planets gleam with a brightness that they never exhibit to us even on the clearest of moonless nights at sea. They shine steadily, too, for it is the earth's at-

of Captain Jack is purely local—to him self. The old man came out of his cottage door one morning and discovered some neighbor's well neighbors digging clams in the flat in front of his shore.

"Dear me, boys," he quavered in a weak, old voice, "don't dig my clams! There's Abel Wyman over there across the cover; he has ham for breakfast every morning in the year. Go over there and dig his clams, boys."

His Awful Mistake.

"Young man," said her father, "do you smoke cigarettes?"

"I should say not," declared the youth hastily. "I would consider it disgraceful to be seen with one of the vile things in my mouth. I think all cigarette smokers should be jailed. Why do you ask, sir?"

"Thought perhaps you could let me have one," said the old man pointedly. "I smoke 'em myself."—London Telegraph.

WONDERS OF THE SKIN.

Curious and Interesting Facts About What it is and What it Does.

Did you ever consider the fascinating romance of the human skin? Next to the heart the skin is perhaps the most wonderful part of the human frame. If you were to take a small piece of skin and magnify it many thousand times you would see what is depicted in the accompanying sketch. The little holes marked "A" are the mouths of tubes or pores, and it is through these minute openings that the body ejects a great deal of its impure matter in the form of perspiration. There are about three thousand of these minute pores to every square inch of the skin surface, and the vital influence of the skin upon health may be imagined when it is pointed out that from these tiny tubes about two pounds of solid matter is exuded each day. These pores, moreover, lead to glands, as shown in the diagram, which are in contact with minute blood vessels. It is readily seen, therefore, how dangerous it is to rub into the skin ointments containing mineral coloring matters and poisons, and how equally detrimental ointments containing rancid mineral fats and oils must also be. Nobody would think of eating such ointments as these, yet to rub such ointments on to the skin is just as harmful, since they reach the blood just as surely if taken either way. Zam-Buk is a pure balm specially compounded to meet Nature's needs. It is composed entirely of natural vegetable essences, and contains no mineral matter or any poisonous coloring matter whatever. Not only is Zam-Buk superior because of its purity, but because of its special refinement. Many ointments in common use are too coarse to penetrate the minute orifices referred to. Zam-Buk, on the contrary, is so specially refined as to be absorbed completely by the skin. Its healing qualities are thus utilized to the full. Zam-Buk has been tested by medical men, hospital nurses, and by the general public, and has been found unequalled for all diseased and injured conditions of the skin. In cases of cuts, burns, bruises, etc., its action is really wonderful. Whoever watches the healing of a wound, chronic sore or diseased surface of the skin by Zam-Buk is face to face with one of Nature's greatest wonders. The antiseptic substances

contained in Zam-Buk first attack and kill all microbes or germs that are the cause of inflammation or disease. The healing ingredients contained in this unique balm then proceed to build up new tissue to replace that which has been damaged or diseased. New cells appear underneath the old skin like a builder replacing an old foundation with a new and more lasting one until the whole of the wounded area is gradually overlapped. The old injured skin then falls off, and in a short time it is hard to say where the injury has been.

Mr. Wentworth Lascelles Scott, one of the leading analysts of modern times, has specially investigated Zam-Buk. From special bacteriological tests he discovered that the power which Zam-Buk has of destroying harmful germs is even greater than that of poisonous carbolic acid. Notwithstanding this excessive power to destroy harmful germs, Zam-Buk is so mild in its operation that it may be used, and is daily being used, on the delicate skin of young babies. In Zam-Buk power and healing-power to destroy harmful germs which cause inflammation festering, etc., and soothing healing properties are found in their fullest extent. Every sufferer from any of the following diseases or injuries will find in Zam-Buk an excellent cure. It is without doubt the finest household balm of modern times.

It cures cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, insect stings, pain and inflammation, diseased ankles, bad feet, ulcers, bad legs, swellings, piles, chafing, heat rashes, pimples, boils, eczema, sore breasts, sore backs, baby's sores, scalp sores, festering sores, poisoned wounds, sprains, sciatica, neuralgia and nerve pains generally.

All druggists sell Zam-Buk at Fifty Cents per box, or it may be obtained post free upon receipt of price by the Zam-Buk Company, Colborne Street, Toronto. Six boxes will be mailed post free upon receipt of two dollars and fifty cents at the company's headquarters. A free sample box will be sent you if you cut out this article, write across it the name and date of this paper, and mail it with a one cent stamp (to pay return postage) to the Zam-Buk Company, Toronto. This offer should not be missed.



Section of human skin lightly magnified.

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIR,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance

Respectfully yours,

[NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.]

S. BOND & CO.,

ODESSA.

TO THE PUBLIC—

Our Spring Goods have now arrived and we are able to show exceptional values and patterns in Crum's Prints, Sateen Prints, Dress Ducks, Organdies, Priestley's Lustres, and Silks.

We have a full supply of Groceries, Flour, and Feed, Patent Medicines, Boots and Shoes, and Hardware, in fact everything kept by a general store.

We are able to compete with any general store in the province.

We pay Highest Price for all Farm Produce.

S. BOND & CO., ODESSA.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HARVESTERS'

EXCURSIONS TO THE NORTH-WEST

GOING SEPT. 11, good to return until NOV. 12, 1906
SEPT. 25, good to return until NOV. 20, 1906

RETURN FARES

FROM YOUR NEAREST STATION:

Winnipeg . . . \$32.00	Yorkton . . . \$35.00	North Battleford . . . \$39.00
Souris . . . 33.50	Regina . . . 35.75	Macleod . . . 40.00
Brandon . . . 33.55	Moose Jaw . . . 36.00	Calgary . . . 40.50
Moosomin . . . 34.20	Strassburg . . . 36.25	Red Deer . . . 41.50
Arcola . . . 34.50	Saskatoon . . . 37.25	Stettler . . . 42.50
Estevan . . . 35.00	Prince Albert . . . 38.00	Edmonton . . . 42.50

For rates to other points, booklet and full particulars, see nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or write C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., C.P.R., 71 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Especially For Women

FRUIT-A-TIVES are the finest medicine in the world for women.

As a mild and gentle laxative—as a positive and speedy cure for Constipation and Biliousness—as the only cure for weak and irritated kidneys and especially for “that pain in the back”—as a positive cure for headaches—and as a general tonic to build up and invigorate the whole system—**FRUIT-A-TIVES** stand supreme.

In cases of irritated Ovaries, Ovarian Pains, Vaginal Catarrh, Excessive and Scanty Menstruation, Ulcerations, Bearing Down Pains—and all those troubles peculiar to women—

Fruit-a-tives

OR “FRUIT LIVER TABLETS”

have the most remarkable effect.

Ninety-nine cases out of a hundred of Female Troubles are due to neglect. Bowels become constipated—kidneys irregular—skin neglected—and the poisons of the body, which should be carried off by these important organs, are taken up by the blood carried to the female organs and poison them, thus starting up a train of female troubles.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are made from fruits and by their remarkable action on bowels, kidneys and skin, rid the system of poisons, purify the blood, and restore the delicate organs of generation to new vigor and health.

No woman, who suffers, should ever be without them. 50c. a box—6 for \$2.50, at your druggist's or sent postpaid by **FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED — OTTAWA.**

Temper.

If a man has a quarrelsome temper, let him alone. The world will soon find him employment. He will soon meet with some one stronger than himself who will repay him better than you can. A man may fight duels all his life if he is disposed to quarrel.—Cecil.

Posted.

“Can you repeat the Declaration of Independence?” she asked.

“I used to be able to,” he replied, “but about all I remember of it now is, ‘To be or not to be—that is the question.’”—Judge.

From the Woods.

A popular sprano is said to have a voice of fine timbre, a willowy figure, cherry lips, chestnut hair and hazel eyes. She must have been raised in the lumber region.

Putting Out a Fire.

When trying to put out a fire remember that one gallon of water at the bottom of the blaze will do more to put it out than ten gallons at the top. “Play low” is the motto to follow while fighting fire. A few gallons at the bottom of the flames will rise in clouds of steam when the fire is rising and quench it. A big blaze on the leeward side looks fearful, but play low with the water on the bottom of the fire on the windward side and you have the speediest way to quench the flames and will not require a river.

Rough on the Count.

Lord Freelunch—Ah, count, did you make a favorable impression on the father of the heiress? Count Broken—Favorable! Why, when I told him I was looking for his daughter's hand he said he thought I was looking for a handout.

DIZZINESS.

Various Causes That Bring About an Attack of Vertigo.

Dizziness, or vertigo—scientific writers sometimes try to distinguish in sense between these two words, but practically, in popular usage, they mean the same thing—is a disturbance of relation to the outside world, a loss of the sense of equilibrium. The sensation persists even when the eyes are closed. There is more or less inability to walk straight or even to stand still, and often there is nausea, followed by vomiting.

Vertigo is due to a disturbance, either actual or reflex, of the nervous “center of equilibrium” in the back part of the brain or in the semicircular canals in the ear, in which the terminations of the nerves coming from the center of equilibrium are distributed. For the most part, vertigo is a reflex trouble due to some impression which gets shunted off its own route, as it were, through nerve fibers connecting with the equilibrium center and acts upon the semicircular canals of the ear. Thus it is that dizziness is a comparatively trivial affection, as a rule—disagreeable enough, but brief and of no great significance except as a symptom of trouble elsewhere in the body.

Persistently recurring, transient dizziness is often due to eye strain—that is to say, to errors in the formation of the eye not corrected by proper glasses. Wearers of spectacles can frequently tell when a change in the eyes has occurred, necessitating a corresponding change in the glasses, by the coming back of these attacks of giddiness, especially when the gaze is suddenly moved from a near object to a remote one or the reverse.

Vertigo is a common symptom of disorders of digestion seated either in the stomach or the intestine. The treatment for this form is, of course, to treat the indigestion or constipation.

Another more serious variety of dizziness depends upon disease of the heart or of the blood vessels, especially those of the brain.

Any disease of the ear is apt to be associated with more or less vertigo. The same is true of tumor or other disease of the brain, especially of the cerebellum, that part of the brain in which the center of equilibrium is situated.

The dizziness of seasickness, as well as that of swinging or of rapidly turning about, is thought to be caused by an irritation of the nerves in the semicircular canals by the striking against them of the fluid in these canals.—Youth's Companion.

Exciting.

Percy—I am tired of this life of ease. I want a life of toil, danger, excitement and adventure!

“Oh, this is so sudden! But you may ask papa.”—Life.

Not Exhausted.

She—Henry, I'm going to give you a piece of my mind. He—I thought I'd had it all.—New York Press.

These who always creep are the only ones that never fail.

ITS CURED

If you, your friends or relatives suffer with

BY-LAW NUMBER

OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF RICHMOND.

A By-Law to provide for the completing and repairing of certain drainage work provided for by By-Law No. 291 of the said Municipal Corporation in pursuance of the report of the Engineer, as embodied in the said By-Law.

Provisionally adopted the Sixth day of August, A. D. 1906.

WHEREAS pursuant to By-Law No. 291 of the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Richmond constructed that certain drain known as Otter Creek Drain for the benefit of the land therein described.

AND WHEREAS by mandamus issued out of the High Court of Justice the said Municipal Corporation have been directed to repair and maintain the said drain.

AND WHEREAS, thereupon under the terms of the said By-Law Number 291, the said Council has procured an examination to be made by Frederick Fraser Miller, Civil Engineer, being a person competent for such purpose, of the said area proposed to be drained and the means suggested for the drainage thereof, and of other lands and roads liable to assessment under the Municipal Drainage Act, and has also procured specifications and estimates of the drainage work to be made by the said Frederick Fraser Miller and an assessment to be made by him of the lands and roads to be benefited by such drainage work and of other lands and roads liable for contribution thereto, stating as truly as he can the proportion of benefit, outlet liability and injurious liability, which, in his opinion will be derived or incurred in consequence of such drainage work by every road and lot or portion of lot, the said assessment so made being the assessment hereinafter by this By-Law enacted to be assessed and levied upon the roads and lots, or parts of lots hereinafter in that behalf specially set forth and described; and the report of the said Frederick Fraser Miller in respect thereof, and of the said drainage work being as follows:—

To the Reeve and Council of the Township of Richmond.

Gentlemen:—Re. Otter Creek Drainage Works. I have the honor to report to you that I have examined the Creek and arched and that the following work will have to be done to make the work conform to the original report, known as By-Law No. 291 of the Township of Richmond.

1. The Creek will have to be thoroughly cleaned out to remove the obstructions to the free flow of the water. These obstructions consist of sand bars, stones, poles, etc. also remains of McLaughlin bridge abutments and a couple of bridges which are not high enough and have not spun enough and will therefore have to be changed so as to give a clear twenty feet of water.

2. Considerable work will have to be done along the road allowance between the 7th and 8th Concessions consisting of about 74 rods of new ditch, a couple of culverts and about 10 rods of old ditch will have to be cleaned out.

3. The ditches along the south and east sides of the swamp from the above named Concession road north easterly and on the north side of the swamp from the spring north easterly will all have to be deepened and widened to become operative.

4. I estimate that the cost of the above work will be \$630.00 or at the rate of \$1.75 per acre of land benefited as per original By-Law No. 291 in respect to said drainage work and the whole assessment is for benefit liability.

5. I have, in the Schedule hereunder written, assessed the benefit liability of the said drainage works against the several parcels of land liable therefor.

DATED at Napanee this 21st day of July A. D. 1906.

F. F. MILLER,
Engineer.

The following Schedule gives description of land, number of acres benefited and total cost assessed upon each.

CONCESSIONS	SECTION	LOT	ACRES	TOTAL ASSESSED
7th	1st	1	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	2	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	3	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	4	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	5	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	6	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	7	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	8	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	9	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	10	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	11	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	12	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	13	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	14	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	15	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	16	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	17	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	18	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	19	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	20	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	21	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	22	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	23	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	24	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	25	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	26	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	27	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	28	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	29	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	30	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	31	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	32	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	33	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	34	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	35	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	36	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	37	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	38	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	39	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	40	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	41	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	42	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	43	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	44	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	45	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	46	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	47	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	48	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	49	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	50	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	51	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	52	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	53	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	54	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	55	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	56	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	57	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	58	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	59	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	60	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	61	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	62	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	63	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	64	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	65	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	66	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	67	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	68	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	69	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	70	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	71	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	72	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	73	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	74	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	75	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	76	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	77	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	78	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	79	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	80	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	81	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	82	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	83	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	84	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	85	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	86	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	87	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	88	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	89	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	90	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	91	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	92	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	93	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	94	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	95	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	96	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	97	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	98	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	99	1.25	\$2.19
7th	1st	100	1.25	\$2.19

said Municipality of their intention to make application for such purpose to the High Court of Justice during the six weeks next ensuing the final passing of the said By-Law.

AND NOTICE is hereby further given that a Court of Revision required by the Municipal Drainage Act Section 21 Chapter 226, Revised Statutes of Ontario 1897, will be held for the purpose of the said Act by the Council of the said Corporation of the Township of Richmond on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1906, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon at the Town Hall in the Village of Selby for the trial of complaints, which may have been made by owners or persons interested in any property assessed in and by said By-Law in respect of the said Assessments under the said Municipal Drainage Act.

DATED at Selby the Sixth day of August A. D. 1906.

(Sgd.) ABRAM WINTERS,
Clerk.

First publication August 31st, 1906.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

Under and by virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Fourth Division Court of the County of Lennox and Addington, and to me directed and delivered at the suit of William Jenkins, plaintiff, and Peter Vandewater, defendant, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, on MONDAY, THE 10th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1906, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant, Peter Vandewater, in, to and out of all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Village of Centerville, in the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and Province of Ontario, being composed of Village Lot Number Eleven in “Block B,” according to a plan of the said Village of Centerville made by A. R. Davis, P. L. S., and filed in the Registry Office for the said county.

And also that certain other parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Village of Tamworth, in the Township of Sheffield, in the said County of Lennox and Addington, being composed of the south half Village Lot Number One in “Block W,” according to a plan of the said Village of Tamworth, made by A. R. Davis, P. L. S., and filed in the Registry Office for the said County on the 10th day of April, 1893.

GEO. D. HAWLEY,

Sheriff County Lennox and Addington
Sheriff's Office, Napanee, 7th June '06 35c

WORSHIP OF SPRINGS.

How It Prevailed Among Early Peoples in the Southwest.

Springs are rarely found in the southwestern part of the United States, and for this reason they have been from ancient times prized as a most valued possession. The people who dwell in this region, says Walter Hough in “Records of the Past,” saw in these sources of life giving water the founts of continuance and well being, and near them they located their pueblos. Save air, no elements of nature are nearer to human life than those combined into the primitive fluid which must always be within reach of men who put themselves into the grasp of the desert. The primary knowledge of the tribes who were the pioneers and of every human being who has since made his home in the great American desert was complete as to the location, distribution and idiosyncrasies of the water supply.

Spring water is naturally more prized by the inhabitants of those desert solitudes than that from living streams, because it is always drinkable and always at hand, while the watercourses, which for the greater part of the year are sinuous reaches of dry sand, furnish at flood a quickly disappearing supply of thinned mud which will not be touched by man or beast except in the dis-

CLEANLINESS IN ITS RELATION TO THE PRODUCTION OF CHEESE AND BUTTER

We have a great deal from time to time as to the necessity for well-equipped factories and creameries if we are to insure cheese and butter of a high quality. The subjects of transportation and the grading of cheese is also receiving more or less attention from dairymen, especially salesmen and dealers. There is one point however which is very apt to be overlooked by many in their efforts to improve the quality of our cheese and butter. Would not much of the trouble now experienced practically disappear if all our producers took proper care of the raw material? It is safe to state that if milk were produced under cleanly conditions and proper care taken of it until it reached the place of manufacture, nine out of ten of the cases in which the product is now inferior would disappear.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture has in conjunction with the Dairymen's Associations carried on an aggressive campaign of dairy instruction and the results have been gratifying. The instructors have not, however, been able to give much personal attention to the producer with a view to inducing him to take proper care of his milk. Many personal visits have been made by the instructors, but at the best only a small percentage of the producers can be reached in this way. Leaflets have been gotten out setting forth the objects of instruction and giving instructions as to production and care of milk. Those have been distributed to a limited extent; but the importance of the matter demands that the attention of the producer be called to the approved methods time and again, until he practices the methods recommended. There is no one point in connection with the production of cheese and butter which is more worthy of attention. In fact if all milk were produced under proper conditions, and cooled to 50 or 60 degrees, or even 65 degrees, and kept at that point until it reached the place of manufacture, much of the trouble which now results from tainted milk and that in which the acid-forming bacteria have become active, would be avoided.

A commercial firm secured an order for £1,000 in the west of England and, as it was not duly acknowledged, wrote a letter to the firm calling special attention to it and saying, "I thought you would consider such an order quite a feather in my cap."

In reply he received this note from his principal: "We have filed your order and inclose for your cap the one feather you require."

After a fortnight came another letter from the firm: "The people who gave you the £1,000 order have failed, and we lose the goods. We have this day sent to you a bagful of feathers for you to fly home with, as we do not want you out on the road for us any more."—Strand Magazine.

Food Value of Cheese.

It is said that one pound of cheese is equal in food value to more than two pounds of meat. It is very rich in proteids and fat. Considering this, it is low in price when compared with meat and ought to do good service to the poor man in replacing occasionally the regular diet of meat. In America cheese is looked upon more as a side dish and luxury than in some parts of Europe. The Swiss peasant depends on it as a staple second only to bread, while the use of it in England and Germany is extensive.

THOUSANDS OF FAIR WOMEN HERALD PRAISES OF PE-RU-NA.

Catarrh and Catarrhal Diseases Make Invalids of More Women Than All Other Ailments Combined.



Considers Pe-ru-na the Best Medicine in the World.

Mrs. W. J. Bryanton, 210 Sherman street, Dennison, Ohio, writes:

"I followed the directions you kindly gave me and now I find myself entirely cured. I think your Peruna is the best medicine in the world."

Heartfelt Thanks For Relief Found in Pe-ru-na.

Miss Jessie S. Dword, 37 South street, Passaic, N. J., writes:

"I took Peruna as you directed. I had a dry cough and after using two bottles of Peruna, I found relief. You have my heartfelt thanks."

A cough is caused by a catarrhal condition of the throat and bronchial tubes. Remove the catarrh and the cough disappears. Peruna is the remedy for all catarrhal conditions.

Permanent Benefit Followed Use of Pe-ru-na.

Miss May Cray, 147 11th street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"For more than five years I suffered from rheumatic pains in my joints, and in damp or stormy weather I was obliged to stay in doors."

"Medicine seemed to be of no use until I started using Peruna."

"I took twelve bottles in all, although it is six months ago since I stopped."

"I have had no return of my old complaint, in spite of the fact that I have been out in all sorts of weather during the severe winter."

No better remedy was ever devised by the medical profession for the mitigation of all climatic ailments than Peruna.

Pe-ru-na Used For Throat Trouble. Keeps the Remedy at Hand.

Mrs. J. A. Baker, 380 Locust avenue, Amsterdam, N. Y., writes:

"I feel it my duty to write and tell you what Peruna has done for me, so that all those who are troubled as I was may find the same speedy cure."

"Four years ago I lost my voice, so that I was unable to speak above a whisper for seven weeks. Our family doctor could do nothing for me."

"After seven weeks suffering, I read some circulars in regard to Peruna."

"I bought a bottle at once and took it in teaspoonful doses every hour, and in two days I could talk. I will never be without it."

For free medical advice, write to Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

CHEESE BOARD.

Board met in Council Chamber in the town hall on Friday last.

	white	colored
1 Napanee.....	100	
2 Croydton.....	60	
3 Carview.....	60	
4 Tamworth.....	60	
5 Sheffield.....	85	
6 Moscow.....	80	
7 Shelworth.....	60	
8 Phippen, No. 1.....	50	
9 " " 2.....	105	
10 " " 3.....	160	
11 Kingsford.....	100	
12 Forestville.....	100	
13 Union.....	100	
14 Odessa.....	100	
15 Excelsior.....	160	

Politics and Love.

"It's funny," remarked Sandy Bowen, "how politics and love are so much alike. For instance, if you meet a bonnie girl and she gives you half a chance to kiss her you go in for free trade. However, after you get married and your wife's mother wants to embrace her newly acquired son-in-law you go in for protection. If your wife seeks an osculatory exchange you in time become a passive resister, and?"

"She turns out a home ruler if she has any sense," remarked Mrs. Bowen, who happened to overhear the conver-

Where He Was.

"To what do you attribute your good health and remarkably robust condition?"

"To regular habits and early retiring."

"Then you have been so situated that you could carry out these excellent rules for the preservation of the health?"

"Oh, yes. I was in the Illinois penitentiary for twenty-three years!"

Refrigerators and Hammocks.

There is a lot of warm weather yet before us and it will pay you to improve this winter.

is looked upon more as a side dish and luxury than in some parts of Europe. The Swiss peasant depends on it as a staple second only to bread, while the use of it in England and Germany is extensive.

Delay Fatal.

Visitor (to widow).—I am so sorry to hear of the sudden death of your husband. Did they hold a postmortem examination?

"Yes, and, like those doctors, they did not hold it until he was dead, or they might have saved his life."

What It Cost Him.

Mrs. Watts. There! We have cleared off the last of that church debt, and it never cost you men a cent. See what women can do. Mr. Watts—I don't know about the other fellows, but I know you have made me spend more than \$100 for extra meals downtown while you were out monkeying around.

The First Sight.

Ethel—I understand it was a case of love at first sight between Jack and Miss Oldgirl. Maud—Yes, dear. But the first sight was at her bank book.

Wonder is the first cause of philosophy.—Aristotle.

ITS MERIT IS PROVED

RECORD OF A GREAT MEDICINE

A Prominent Montreal Woman Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Completely Cured Her.

The great good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is doing among the women of America is attracting the attention of many leading scientists, and thinking people generally.



The following letter is only one of many thousands which are on file in the Pinkham office, and go to prove beyond question that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound must be a remedy of great merit, otherwise it could not produce such marvelous results among sick and ailing women:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"Soon after my marriage my health began to decline. My appetite failed me; I was unable to sleep, and I became very nervous and had shooting pains through the abdomen and pelvic organs, with bearing-down pains and constant headaches, causing me much misery. The monthly periods became more and more painful, and I became a burden and expense to my family instead of a help and pleasure. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me within three months. Soon after I began using it I felt a change for the better, and at the time of my next period I noticed a great difference, and the pain gradually diminished until I was well. I am stronger and look better than I did before I was married, and there is great rejoicing in the house over the wonders your medicine worked." Mrs. M. A. C. Letellier, 732 Cadieux St., Montreal, Quebec.

If you have suppressed or painful periods, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, pelvic catarrh, nervous prostration, dizziness, faintness, "don't-care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, backache or the blues, these are sure indications of female weakness, or some derangement of the organs. In such cases there is one tried and true remedy—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

9	Copper, No. 1	105
10	" " 2	105
11	Kingsford	160
12	Forest Mill	160
13	Union	100
14	Excelsior	160
15	Farmers' Choice	160
16	Palace Road	80
17	Felby	80
18	Camden East	110
19	Newburgh	90
20	Deseronto	190
21	Marlbank	125
22	Maple Ridge	65
23	Metzler	150
24	Farmers' Friend	25
25	Centreville	75
26	Bell Rock	25
27	Enterprise	25
28	Whitman Creek	25
29	Fifth Lake	25

All sold at 12 1/2-16 after board closed.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. It is now known that Catarrh is not a local disease, but a constitutional one, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A NOBLE ENEMY.

The Fate of Mokran, a Moslem Chief of Africa.

France was never in greater danger of losing her colonies in Africa than during the war with Germany in 1870. The troops were recalled from Africa to take part in the conflict that was going on against France, and Algeria was left almost defenseless.

The hour for which the conquered races had long waited had come, and if a holy war had been proclaimed it is probable that the French would have been driven from northern Africa.

But the tribes did not rise while the French had their hands full on the other side of the Mediterranean, and the fact was due to their fidelity to a solemn pledge.

When the war broke out a chief of great influence among the tribes, Mokran, gave his word to the governor general of Algeria that there should be no insurrection while the war lasted. That word was faithfully kept. Disaster after disaster followed the French arms. The defeats of the war culminated in the surrender of Paris. But not a man of the tribes of Kabylia stirred. The Moslem's faith was plighted; the Moslem's faith was kept.

When, however, the last battle had been fought and the treaty of peace signed, Mokran, then released from his word, gave the governor general notice that in forty-eight hours he would declare war. The French armies, released from duty at home, hurried across the Mediterranean. The end was inevitable. Mokran, seeing that all was lost, put himself at the head of his warriors and fell fighting in the front rank. The French erected a monument to mark the spot where their noble enemy perished.

A River of Death.

Before the English occupation of India it was estimated that the Ganges carried to the sea every year 1,000,000 dead bodies. It was then considered by the Hindoos that the happiest death was one found in its waves, and all pious Hindoos who could do so were carried to its banks and placed in its waters to die. The decaying carcasses along its banks were probably responsible in no small degree for the pestilences which formerly desolated the peninsula.

law you go in for protection. If your wife seeks an osculatory exchange you in time become a passive resistor, and"—

"She turns out a home ruler if she has any sense," remarked Mrs. Bowen, who happened to overhear the conversation.—London Mail.

ten years was in the Illinois penitentiary for twenty-three years"—

Refrigerators and Hammocks.

There is a lot of warm weather yet before us and it will pay you to improve this offer.

MADOLE & WILSON

Don't Fail to Attend

Lennox Big Fair, Napanee

September 18th and 19th, 1906

The exhibits of Agricultural and Horticultural Products, Live Stock, Poultry, Machinery, Ladies' Work, and Merchants' Displays will far excel all previous years.

BABY SHOW---EVENING OF THE 18th

NAPANEE BAND

in attendance on both days, and evening of the 18th

Horse Races Each Afternoon

For full information apply to

E. MING, V. S., Secy.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



The Dog and The Shadow

You remember the fable of the dog who dropped a real bone for its shadow which he saw in the water. "Beware! that all is not Gold Dust that glitters under the name of washing powder. Don't accept a shadowy substitute; get the real

Gold Dust Washing Powder

with the Gold Dust Twins on the package."

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST | Sweeping floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oil stoves, radiators and stoves, washing brass work, cleaning bath room pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, P. Q. Makers of BABY SOAP.

"GOLD DUST makes hard water soft"

ANTIDOTE FOR MODERN EVILS

The Best Things Are the Least Expensive.

In a recent address, Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, said:—It is often said that our generation is more avaricious, pleasure-loving and immoderate than any of its predecessors. But he who reads the history of the eighteenth century will be cured of depression over the excesses of the nineteenth and twentieth. In medicine it is a proverb that like cures like, and that a little drop that causes a disease will also prevent it. And certainly one page out of the history of Walpole makes the history of the "fast set" of to-day seem tame.

What! Our generation a race of speculators? In the days when the stock waters in London were promoting the Mississippi Bubble the tradesmen and citizens of London lined up on Saturday night so as to be the first in place on Monday morning ready for the Stock Exchange to open. Faithful wives carried these men warm drinks of tea and whiskey during the two nights. Some men fainted in their places, others were trampled to death, and all that the citizen might be the first to exchange his gold guinea for a piece of paper that represented nothing.

HIGHEST WELFARE INEXPENSIVE.

But the best antidote to the evils of our time is the love of simplicity and the essentials of the life that is more than meat or raiment. This wise King who prayed "Give me neither poverty nor riches" understood the importance of the golden mean. He knew that too much rain of wealth and too much drought of poverty were alike injurious to the fruits of the soul. He knew that God had ordained that the sweetest pleasures should be within easy reach of the shortest hand.

On architecture we have all learned to eschew ornament. The Corinthian capital has just enough leaves, the Ionic column has very simple lines. In literature we know that nothing destroys the oration of the book like verbosity. Every June bride knows enough to wear one color—white—and one spray of blossoms on the bosom. The physicians tell us that walking is far more healthful than riding, and we need no physician to tell us that it is less expensive.

When the poor boy is making his fortune he does not realize that his strength, his energy and his happiness are largely due to his plain living. Grown rich, he eats eight or ten courses, with two or three kinds of wine. That is, he eats the courses for a short time—then the courses carry him into the graveyard. The achievements of Wordsworth, the old German Emperor or Leo XIII., of Gladstone and Tennyson, are the achievements of extreme abstinence in old age. A little fruit, a little cereal and wheaten bread, a glass of milk—

these are within reach of all, even the poorest laborer; anything more is at the peril of the eater. The express companies mark certain packages "at the owner's risk." In life's feast Nature stamps the last eight courses of the rich man's dinner with these words, "At the owner's risk. All responsibility disclaimed."

HAPPINESS AND CULTURE.

That the highest happiness is inexpensive is seen also in the fact that man's chief pleasure comes from mental culture. Upon reflection, we all discover that our happiest moments, day by day, are those when we are conscious that we have grown in manhood or womanhood through the companionship of great books and conversation with wise friends. Nothing exhilarates like a golden hour of personal growth. What a glow pervades the mind when one approaches the last pages of an inspiring story, poem or oration! The pleasure is not fiery, nor consuming. It is a gentle pleasure, like that experienced when we listen to high music, or look at a rich sunset, or behold a mountain side golden with autumnal splendor. It need not be college culture, for the time is gone forever when culture is limited to colleges.

The aerial highway is for all, poor and weak, bond and free, high and low, alike. All that is asked is the hunger for the feast of beauty that Nature and God hath prepared. For the fountain that bubbles on the mountain side is free to lark and eagle alike, and to the wild deer. And the fountain of happiness is a spring that will bubble in every human heart. What a word is that "the well of water that I will open up is a well of eternal life and happiness."

HAPPINESS OF LOVE AND SERVICE.

A higher form of happiness is the least expensive—the happiness of love and service. The keenest delight that ever ravished the soul of man is the delight of serving the poor and weak. That wealthy Englishman who took his art treasures to Sheffield was a wise man. He had marbles that had come from Greece, pictures from the galleries of Italy, examples of the French and Dutch schools. He did not take them to a gallery that would spread his name and fame. He founded a school of art for the working people who made knives and forks and spoons. He taught them how to spread beauty over the walls of the dining-room and parlor, and gave them models for beautiful rugs. His gallery is empty, but his heart holds something that it has never held before—happiness—that the world could not give and could never take away. This is the joy of knowledge that the wise man can teach.

gentle and more easily controlled than would otherwise have been the case.

8. Spread them in the way—A demonstration of popular enthusiasm and devotion equal to that of the triumphal entry of a Roman conqueror into the imperial city. Only the official recognition of the ecclesiastical authorities at Jerusalem, which were at the same time the municipal authorities, was lacking. As king Jesus enters the capital city, and as king he must be rejected by the highest authorities of the Jewish nation.

9. Hosanna—Heb. Hoshianah, meaning literally save now, or save. I pray. The syllable na is a particle of entreaty

LIFE TOLD IN FIGURES

THE METROPOLIS OF THE WORLD FOR ONE YEAR.

Gigantic Post Bag is a Remarkable Feature Passengers on Railway Lines.

It requires a closely printed volume of more than 500 pages to tell the fascinating life of London in figures. This volume was compiled by Mr. Edwin Harper, statistical officer of the London County Council.

It tells everything that can be told in statistics of the administrative County of London, and the public service carried on therein during the past year.

The County of London embraces an area of 75,442 acres; it has a population of more than 4½ millions; its parliamentary electors number 621,180, and its borough electors 715,751. Greater London has a population of 7,113,560.

The vital statistics for the county gives the following yearly return of marriages, births, and deaths:—

Marriages, 39,586; rate per 1,000, 17. Births, 129,335, rate per 1,000, 27.9 Deaths, 74,990; rate per 1,000, 16.9. Infant mortality is responsible for a considerable part of the earth's rate, the deaths under one year of age in the course of a single year being 18,600.

MILLIONS OF PASSENGERS.

In regard to the passenger traffic in Greater London the figures are stupendous. The following table shows the statistics for 1904:—

Mode of Conveyance.	Passengers Carried.
Railway	298,638,750
Tramway	433,731,880
Omniabus	288,965,214

Total

But even these figures are incomplete, as the omnibus returns include those of only two principal companies, while the railway figures are also incomplete. The number of journeys per head of the population is probably more than 200.

London's post bag is thus described in figures:—

Letters	727,200,000
Postcards	66,600,000
Book packets and circulars	63,200,000
Newspapers	33,700,000
Parcels	17,391,000
Letters registered	6,472,000
Parcels registered	291,215
Express delivery services	916,744
Telegrams handed in	28,364,000

The figures in the first five lines apply to deliveries only.

PEOPLE EMPLOYED.

The total number of persons employed in the London postal service is 46,216, of whom 38,659 are males and 7,557 females.

The number and tonnage of vessels entered at, and cleared from, the port of London during 1904 were as follows:—

Number.	Tonnage.
Entered	27,098
Cleared	27,471

The trade of the Port of London is valued at:—

Exports	£57,780,490
Imports	17,802,613

The exports showed a decrease of £1,827,309 on the previous year, and the imports an increase of £5,258.

FACTS IN BRIEF.

Telephone public call offices number 3,135.

11,341 motor-cars were registered in 1904-5.

The yearly population of London prisons is 59,464.

The length of sub-ways under streets for the reception of pipes is 11,945 yards.

Road improvements during the year cost the London County Council £5,405,972.

More than 52,000 articles were left in public carriages by forgetful passengers.

QUEEN'S MAIDS-OF-HONOR

THEY ARE THE QUEENS MOST CONSTANT COMPANIONS.

Duties Are Not Arduous, Her Majesty Being a Most Considerate Mistress.

The most coveted position amongst gentlewomen in the kingdom is that of Maid-of-Honor to Queen Alexandra. At the moment, four ladies hold this honorable position. Wherever the Queen goes—to State function, ball, theatre, party, at home or abroad—at least one Maid will be in constant attendance upon her. Yet, though so much sought after, the post is no sinecure. It requires a particularly talented lady to fulfil all the Queen's requirements, says Pearson's Weekly.

That they must be daughters of aristocrats is, of course, essential—usually they are daughters or grand-daughters of peers—but, failing their right to a title, or precedence by birth, they are allowed the prefix of Honorable immediately upon appointment to office.

A Maid-of-Honor's day commences immediately after the Queen has breakfasted. Though her Majesty's private secretary will see to the bulk of the correspondence the morning's post has brought, there will still remain many letters of a more or less confidential and private nature, which the Queen will answer personally, through one of her Ladies-in-Waiting. That alone requires a Maid-of-Honor to be an accomplished linguist, for almost daily Queen Alexandra receives communications from her numerous relatives in different parts of Europe.

Immediately this is over, and if the weather be fine, the Queen, who spends a good deal of her time in the open air, especially when staying at Sandringham and Windsor, will order her carriage for

A LENGTHY DRIVE.

A Maid-of-Honor always accompanies her Majesty; while on those rare occasions when the Queen goes out on horseback, one of her ladies, similarly mounted, rides with her.

To the management of horses will be added the care of the sick and the poor. For it is on such occasions that the Queen pulls up before some of the cottages of her villagers, and sends her Maid-of-Honor to inquire as to the health and prosperity of the inmates.

Back to luncheon, there is usually some function at which the Queen, and, of course, one or more of her Maids-of-Honor, must attend. If a King or Queen, or anyone of princely rank, is visiting King Edward, the Maids-of-Honor must be present with the Queen, to greet them on arrival. During the season, when Drawing Rooms are held, the Maids take part in the Royal procession to the Throne Room, and are in attendance upon her Majesty throughout the ceremony. At State concerts they sit immediately behind the Queen and her daughters. At State balls they are always close at hand to adjust the Queen's cloak or wrap, or to take her fan or flowers from her.

There is no ceremony, indeed, not even of a semi-official nature, such, for instance, as the presentation of medals by the King to soldiers returned from service abroad, or the

DISTRIBUTION OF BADGES

to hospital nurses, at which the Queen is present without her Maids-of-Honor. In all Royal processions, moreover, these ladies occupy the carriage immediately preceding that in which the Queen herself is sitting.

Unless requested to join the Royal Family at luncheon or dinner, Maids-of-Honor, after having placed a special bouquet upon the dining-table at the Queen's right hand, retire to the dining-room kept specially for the other ladies and gentlemen of the Household. But

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, SEPT. 9.

Lesson XI. Jesus Enters Jerusalem in Triumph. Golden Text: Matt. 21. 9.

THE LESSON WORD STUDIES.
Note.—The Text of the Revised Ver.

THE LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note.—The Text of the Revised Version is used as a basis for these Word Studies.

Jesus at Bethany.—The narrative of Matthew at this point in the story of the closing events of the life of Jesus does not follow the exact chronological order. For this we must turn to the narrative of John. John alone records in the correct place the anointing of Jesus by Mary at Bethany. We are to think of Jesus as arriving at Bethany from Jericho on the evening preceding the Sabbath, six days before the pass-over. Here he spent the Sabbath in the circle of his friends continuing his journey to Jerusalem and making his triumphal entry into the capital city on the day following the Sabbath. Luke in his narrative inserts the parable of the Pounds immediately after his account of the healing of the blind man at Jericho; and it is Luke again who alone mentions the incident of Christ's weeping over Jerusalem.

Verse 1. They.—That is, Jesus and his disciples together with a larger company with whom they journeyed.

Nigh unto Jerusalem.—From Bethany where the Sabbath had been spent.

Unto Bethphage.—Mark here reads "unto Bethphage and Bethany at the Mount of Olives," omitting mention of the stay at Bethany. Luke reads "nigh to Bethphage and Bethany at the mount called the Mount of Olives." Bethany was about two miles south-east of Jerusalem. The location of Bethphage is not known, but it is supposed to have been west of Bethany and between that place and Jerusalem.

2. The village.—That is, Bethphage.

An ass tied, and a colt with her.—Mark and Luke mention only the colt on which Jesus afterward rode into Jerusalem. The ass is a very common beast of burden among the rich and poor in the Orient even to-day. It is also used for riding very extensively.

3. The Lord hath need of them.—The fact that this simple explanation would be sufficient to satisfy the owner of the animal seems to indicate that he was a friend, if not a secret disciple of Jesus. Of such, doubtless, there were many in Jerusalem and vicinity at this time. Such also was Nicodemus.

4. That it might be fulfilled which was spoken through the prophet.—Matthew who is writing for a Jewish circle of readers, is very careful to point out in each case the fulfillment of Messianic prophecy in any act or word of Jesus where such fulfillment is involved. He seems bent on proving to the Jews, who looked for the coming of a Messiah and were familiar with the prophecies relating to his coming, that Jesus of Nazareth was indeed that Messiah, the promised Saviour and King of the Jews.

5. The prophecy quoted in this verse is taken from Zech. 9. 9, which reads "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; thy king cometh unto thee; he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, even upon a colt the foal of an ass."

7. Their garments.—The loose, flowing outer garments worn by men and women.

The sat thereon.—On the colt. The wording of Mark is very explicit: "And they bring the colt unto Jesus, and cast on him their garments; and he sat upon him." The wording of Matthew's narrative at this point is slightly ambiguous. We must remember that the colt on which Jesus rode was one on which before no man had ever ridden. In other words, it had not yet been broken and, though possibly full grown, was still permitted to be with its mother. Hence it was natural, if not absolutely essential, that the mother of the colt be brought also, since in company with its mother doubtless the animal was more

As king Jesus enters the capital city, and as king he must be rejected by the highest authorities of the Jewish nation. 9. Hosanna—Heb. Hoshana-na, meaning literally save now, or save, I pray. The syllable na is a particle of entirely added to imperatives. The Hebrew word is used in its original meaning in Psalm 118. 25, which reads, "Save now, we beseech thee, O Jehovah; O Jehovah, we beseech thee, send now prosperity." This verse from Psalm 118 was one sung by those who participated in the solemn procession around the altar at the feast of tabernacles and on other festive occasions. It is in recognition of Jesus as the Messiah that the multitude here address to him the strains of their most joyous festival.

He that cometh.—In Hebrew a single word, habba, and a recognized Messianic title. After permitting himself to be thus greeted and escorted in triumph into the city as the long-expected Messiah, it was, humanly speaking, not possible for Jesus to escape persecution and punishment at the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities who rejected his claims. So long as they refused to accept him as the Messiah there was between him and them a chasm which could not be bridged; and the sad tragedy which soon followed, viewed from the human standpoint, was but the natural outcome and result of the triumphal entry.

10. All the city was stirred.—Careful reading of the different gospel narratives will bring out clearly the fact that the expectation of the common people at this time was at its height, and that the enthusiastic reception which Jesus received at Jerusalem was but a culminating outburst of popular feeling. The request of Salome in behalf of her two sons, James and John; the dispute among the ten as to who was to be the greatest in the kingdom; the insistent cry of the blind man at Jericho; the excited question of the crowds in the city, and the triumphal entry itself were but different signs of this same feeling of expectancy and of popular devotion to the prophet from Nazareth.

11. This is the prophet, Jesus from Nazareth of Galilee.—As the prophet and teacher from Nazareth of Galilee Jesus had become best known and loved by the common people.

12. Them that sold and bought in the temple.—The outer courts of the temple were converted into a marketplace where sacrificial animals could be purchased by worshippers coming from a distance.

Money-changers.—Offerings of money were required to be paid in temple coins, while in ordinary business Roman coinage was used. The money-changers of the temple were men who, for a small fee, supplied the required temple coins in exchange for other money.

13. Den of robbers.—A designation implying that the merchants and money-changers exacted more than was right from those who did business with them in the temple courts.

15. Moved with indignation.—At his calm acceptance of Messianic honors.

17. Lodged there.—Probably at the home of Lazarus.

GREATEST FLOATING DOCK.

By the end of 1907 the port of Hamburg will possess the greatest floating dock in the world. It is now under construction in the shipyard of Messrs. Blohm and Voss, at Hamburg, and is to have an accommodation capacity of 35,000 tons. Its length will be 52 feet, so that the largest warships and ocean liners will be able to use it. The dock will be eventually towed to Brunsenhausen on the Lower Elbe, where it can be utilized by the German fleet in case of war.

TO SHOW HIM UP.

The way to show up a man who thinks he knows it all is to get an eight-year-old boy to ask him questions.

yards.

Road improvements during the year cost the London County Council £5,405,972.

More than 52,000 articles were left in public carriages by forgetful passengers.

There are 2,158 miles of streets in the county, and they are maintained at a net cost of £2,109,240.

The names of 167 streets were abolished sixty new streets were named, and ninety-three streets renamed.

The net annual cost of the London police is £1,535,558. The total cost for England and Wales is £4,321,132.

The council spends £1,638,262 every year in maintaining its parks and open spaces, which are 4,945 acres in extent.

Inquests to the number of 7,391 were held. The expenditure on them was £30,411—an average of about £4 per inquest.

The widest street in London is Piccadilly, which at one point is 136 feet wide, of which the roadway takes up 106 feet.

The number of public carriages licensed by the Metropolitan Police is 16,379. The drivers and conductors number 31,912.

There are 6,684 public houses in the metropolitan area. The number of apprehensions for drunkenness during the year was 60,829.

The authorized area of supply of the Metropolitan Water Board is 537 square miles. The total volume supplied during the year was 80,201,619 thousand gallons.

The British Museum has more visitors than any other museum, the total for the year being 954,551. The Victoria and Albert Museum is next in popularity, the yearly number of visitors being 848,969.

SEARCH FOR PIRATE'S HOARD.

Ship Fitted Out to Locate Buried Treasure.

William H. Small, of Liverpool, the owner and master of the ketch Catharine which has been fitted for a voyage to the Caribbean Sea in search of treasure, and which is under detention by the Customs authorities at Douglas, Isle of Wight, because of lack of ship's papers, has made an interesting statement regarding his intentions.

The concealed hoard, he says, was buried by Latrobe, a notorious French pirate, about the year 1808 on an island, and consists of specie and jewelry of the estimated value of \$5,100,000.

The secret of the hiding place was revealed by an old sailor while on his deathbed twenty-eight years ago to a ship's doctor named Davison. This sailor, while serving on a merchant ship, was made a prisoner by Latrobe, and to escape death joined the pirate crew. While making for the pirate headquarters they were chased by an American corvette, but escaped and buried their treasure in boxes on the island.

When the pirates again put to sea they were attacked by an American ship, most of them being killed and the remainder being captured.

BUSH FIRES IN AUSTRALIA.

The remarkable discovery has been made that many of the recent great bush fires in New South Wales and Victoria were caused by the phosphorus paste laid down to kill rabbits. The paste is laid down by the ton in all the rabbit-infested districts. As soon as the mixture dries it catches fire under the heat of the sun's rays and starts disastrous conflagrations.

Elephants without tusks are numerous in Abyssinia.

Babies and pianos cause a lot of trouble because people refuse to let them alone.

Family at luncheon or dinner, Maids-of-Honor, after having placed a special bouquet upon the dining-table at the Queen's right hand, retire to the dining-room kept specially for the other ladies and gentlemen of the Household. But they are again in attendance upon her Majesty immediately she enters the drawing-room—to play the piano, to sing, to read, to play bridge, to do needlework, painting, or any amusement or occupation which Queen Alexandra may decide upon.

Being a renowned musician herself, the Queen spends a good deal of time at the piano, and the Maids are usually chosen because of their accomplishments in this direction. All are excellent pianists and singers. They must needs be so, else they would not be able to play in the duets which her Majesty loves to take part personally, with a brilliancy of style, and absolute accuracy of detail, that would astonish many a first-rate professional performer.

While Queen Alexandra is engaged in poker work, art needlework or carving, in all of which she is

PARTICULARLY PROFICIENT.

she often desires one of her Maids to read to her. Here, again, proficiency in foreign tongues is essential, for the Queen may require the book to be translated into English, or to be read in the language in which it has been printed. At any rate, the elocution must be of the very best order.

Until the Queen retires for the night, the Maids are not free from their responsibilities. Although very comprehensive, the duties of a Maid-of-Honor are not arduous, the Queen being a most considerate and kindly mistress. And, of course, should one of the Maids marry during her term of office, Queen Alexandra, as has been the custom of the Court for centuries, presents her with \$5,000 as dowry. Her Majesty's consent, however, must be obtained for the match. Most of the Maids marry exceedingly well, their position in the Court naturally bringing them in contact with highly eligible suitors.

GERMANS TO PAY MORE FOR BEER.

Many Have Resolved to Become Total Abstinents.

What the Germans call a "Bierkrieg" (beer war) has broken out in large districts in the country, and threatens to spread over the entire Fatherland.

Last session the Reichstag voted additional duties on beer. The imposition was most unpopular, and was resisted to the utmost by a large majority of the House, the members well knowing that the consumers would have to pay it rather than the brewers. Roughly, this extra duty amounted to about 3 marks per hectolitre. What was foreseen has come to pass. The brewers have raised their prices on an average about 5 marks, thus making extra a clear profit of 2 marks per 1,000 litres, and the publicans now want to charge 5 pennings per glass extra, which makes an addition of about 100 marks on 1,000 litres, or twenty times as much as they pay the breweries.

For the present the fight is largely confined to the brewers and publicans. The brewers have formed a ring into which they are striving to squeeze the entire trade. In a number of important towns like Leipzig, Halle, Erfurt, Cassel, Hanover and Frankfurt the war rages merrily.

The conflagration will undoubtedly spread to Berlin, and people by the thousand are making rash promises to abstain wholly from beer rather than pay the enhanced prices. The market value, both of breweries and public houses, has risen since the increase of excise duty passed by the Reichstag.

No doubt men are just as foolish as women, but you seldom hear of a man suing a woman for breach of promise.

HOME.

SOME DAINTY DISHES.

Southern Waffles.—To one pint of flour add a teaspoonful of salt, and one pint of buttermilk or sour milk, in which a level teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved. Beat well, and cook in a hot, greased iron. This is a very simple recipe, as you will note, but is more satisfactory than many which I tried while living in the north, containing eggs and butter, and milk and baking powder. It all depends on the heat of the iron and the consistency of the batter, which must be like that used for griddle cakes, whether or not they are crisp and tender.

To Can Tomatoes.—Pour boiling water over the tomatoes to loosen the skin. Remove these; drain off all the juice that will come away without pressing hard; put them into a kettle and heat slowly to a boil. Your tomatoes will look much nicer if you remove all the bad parts before putting them on the fire, and rub the pulp soft with your hands. Boil ten minutes, dip out the surplus fluid, pour the tomatoes, boiling hot, into the cans, and seal. Keep in a cool, dark place.

Creamed Cucumber Sauce.—Pare and mince with a keen knife two cucumbers of fair size. Drain off the liquid without pressing it, letting it drip for two minutes. Have ready a chilled bowl, rubbed with a clove of garlic. Put the mince into it, season with white pepper, salt, a teaspoonful of onion juice, and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Mix lightly into it with a silver fork a cupful of whipped cream, into which has been beaten a pinch of soda. Serve very cold with fish.

Baked Tomatoes a la Creole.—Pare large ripe tomatoes, slice and lay them in order in a bake-dish, alternating with minced green sweet peppers. Dot each layer with bits of butter; season with salt and a dash of sugar to soften the acid of the tomatoes. Stew fine crumbs over all, and bake, covered, fifteen minutes; then brown.

Hashed Cold Potatoes.—Chop cold boiled potatoes, season with salt, pepper, and onion juice. Have two tablespoonfuls of good dripping, hissing hot, in a frying pan; put in the potatoes and pat smooth. Cook slowly, turning the frying pan occasionally, that they may brown evenly on the bottom. In about twenty minutes they should be nicely colored and crusted into a thick sheet. Reverse carefully upon a hot platter.

White Soup.—Take six potatoes, four onions, four ounces of crushed tapioca, one and a half pints of milk, butter, pepper, and salt. This makes two quarts. Cut up the potatoes and onions, put them into two quarts of boiling water, boil for three-quarters of an hour, rub the vegetables through a sieve. Put back the smooth paste into the same water, add butter, pepper, and salt to taste. Then boil the four ounces of tapioca for fifteen minutes in the soup. Add the milk when fully heated through; a little sweet marjoram with a dash of nutmeg should be put in. The best kind of clam soup is made from this recipe by adding twenty-five chopped clams instead of tapioca; the nutmeg may also be omitted if preferred. Always allow plenty of time for preparing fish; it is one of the most delicate edibles that come to our table. Let it be cleaned with the most scrupulous nicety, for nothing can more effectually destroy the appetite or disgrace a cook than to have it come to the table imperfectly cleansed.

Little Frosted Cakes.—Many housekeepers like small cakes to serve with ices. A good plan is to make an ordinary sponge-cake, bake it in a thin layer in a biscuit-tin, cut it while warm into fancy shapes, and ice these with either boiled frosting or one more eas-

round with hay, and then fill with cold water. Put the pan on the fire, and bring it slowly to boiling-point; then remove from the fire, and stand aside until cold.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

A Few Interesting Facts About Well-known People.

The Kaiser's newest role is an enthusiastic collector of picture postcards, and he is said to throw himself into the pursuit with all the native energy that characterizes him in more weighty matters.

Lord Templemore, an Irishman, is the "Father" of the House Lords, of which he has been a member since 1842, when he came of age. He is closely followed by the Earl of Leicester, who succeeded his father in 1842, and came of age in the following year.

The King is probably the only motorist who has ever been regularly driven by a policeman. For some time past His Majesty's motor-car has been in the hands of the police. It may be explained that the King has been employing skilled policemen-chauffeurs from Scotland Yard.

The Countess of Crew, who was Lady Margaret Primrose, the second daughter of Lord Roscereby, shares with her distinguished husband the delights of hunting and shooting. At many of the fashionable race-meetings they form members of the same house-party and attend the races together, though their opinions as to the merits of a horse and its chances of success do not by any means always agree.

The Countess of Warwick is one of the cleverest women drivers of a four-in-hand in Great Britain, and has on one or two occasions had the honor of having King Edward at her side on the box-seat of her coach. Her ladyship also hunts regularly with both the Essex and the Warwickshire hounds. The Earl of Warwick is at the present time abroad on a big game sporting expedition, but when at home he and his beautiful countess are frequently to be seen together as amiable rivals in the field of sport.

Mr. J. M. Barrie is the enviable possessor of a key to the gate of Kensington Gardens, close to his house in Lancaster Gate, and thus enter the gardens at any hour of the day or night. After his delightful story of "The Little White Bird" (the scene of which is laid in Kensington Gardens), had been published, the late Duke of Cambridge, then Ranger of Hyde Park, sent Mr. Barrie the key with a note to say that he thought it only fitting that the author of such a charming book should have that key.

The ex-Empress Eugenie is 80 years of age. She has been so long in the country, where she found a refuge when the revolutionary storm swept away the second French Empire that all English people have come to regard her with a kind of affectionate sympathy. That she is actually "of Scottish descent" is often overlooked. Her grandfather was William Kirkpatrick, to whom tradition gives for ancestor the giant Finn Mac-Cual, a king in Ireland 1,700 years ago. The Empress lives in seclusion at Farnborough Hill, Surrey, and there she has had built a pure white mausoleum, where black-robed Benedictines pray constantly for the welfare of the souls of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial.

Among the latest applicants for membership of the Aero Club is the young Sultan of Johore, one of the most progressive and enlightened of Oriental potentates. He carries his love of Western fashions to the point of dressing in English style, driving a smart dogcart, and playing polo. He is a dead shot, and has bagged as many as seven tigers in a day, almost stalking his quarry on foot. Visiting Australia once in quest of sport, he was "held up" as a prohibited lieu, and was not allowed to land at Port Adelaide until sundry yards of red tape had been uncoiled. His originality was strikingly in evidence a few

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

It is announced that the Government torpedo factory is to be removed from Woolwich.

Forty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-seven certificates of conscientious objection were received by the vaccination officers during 1905.

During the past twelve months about one hundred and fifty rifle clubs have been formed throughout the United Kingdom. The present number of clubs is 378.

An attempt is about to be made to train unemployed women in market gardening, bee-keeping, fruit culture, poultry keeping, and dairy work.

At Spalding, Mr. Ayre of Cunningham's Drove has had 330 chickens taken by rats during the past fifteen months, as many as thirty-four being taken in one night.

Speaking at the speech-day at the Normanton Girl's Secondary School, Mr. P. Tew, of Wakefield, said that woman's first duty was to be graceful and pleasing.

Relic hunters have greatly mutilated the gravestone in Conway Churchyard which is associated with Wordsworth's poem, "We are Seven," and steps are to be taken to protect the stone from further damage.

There are yearly imported into this country over 800,000 pounds' weight of feathers, and it is calculated that forty million birds die annually to supply plumage for decorating the hats of women in Europe.

Viscount Ridley's Marriage Act Amendment bill allows the marriage of a seaman to take place by license in the diocese of the port where his ship is lying, if he has been resident for fifteen days on the ship or partly on the ship and partly on shore within the diocese.

At Liverpool a man named Thomas Molyneux was fined £1 and costs for burying a dog alive.

Automatic gas-meters in Manchester collected 123 tons of pennies last year, which represents £59,773 12s. 2d.

Charged at Romford with stealing an apple valued at a penny from an orchard a laborer was fined 10s. and costs.

The Colonial Secretary has authorized the Crown Agents to invite tenders for the erection of wireless telegraph stations in the West Indies.

Mr. L. V. Harcourt states that the new War Office buildings in Whitehall will not be available for the use of the department until Christmas.

Undertaking to live for twenty-one days on four meals a day of lined meat and fish, a man living at Harrow has offered himself to Messrs. Armour for exhibition in London.

It was stated during the hearing of a damage suit at the City of London Court that the steam tug Hilda was known to Thames watermen as the "Mad Mullah," because of her excessive speed.

There is a blind news agent at Northampton who has supplied customers in several adjacent villages for the last twenty years. He scarcely ever delivers a wrong newspaper, despite his large round.

Owing to the dishonesty of a lawyer, Lord Amherst of Hackney has incurred the loss of about £100,000.

The Earl of Ellesmere is laying out a model colony on the banks of the Bridgewater canal at Worsley.

A Forest Gate boy has been presented with a spirit flask for winning a race at a Sunday school treat.

A number of Dutch farmers are shortly to visit Essex for the purpose of studying English methods of farming.

ON THE FARM

HARVESTING SOY BEANS.

The method of harvesting soy beans will depend on the use that is to be made of them. When grazed down by sheep or cattle, it is simply a matter of turning in the animals. But cattle waste much of the crop, hence, if grazed down by this class of stock, the animals should be removed when they have satisfied their needs. Swine and sheep may be given access to the crop at will when the season for grazing has arrived. Of course, with swine, that season is not until the crop is practically mature.

Various methods of harvesting the crop have been practiced, as for instance, cutting with the field mower, self-rake reaper, the binder, the corn harvester and the bean harvester. Which of these modes will answer best will depend largely upon the way in which the crop is grown, and the exact use that is to be made of it. The mower is best suited to harvesting a crop broadcast and to be cut for hay. The self-rake reaper can best be used in cutting the crop for hay, for soiling, for silage or for seed. The binder is best adapted to harvesting the silo crop or the seed crop, but can only be used satisfactorily in harvesting tall growing varieties. The corn harvester can best be used when the beans are grown in the line of the row with corn for silage, but may also be used in harvesting tall growing varieties grown in rows without admixture. The bean harvester is only used when harvesting the crop for seed, and is exceptionally well adapted to harvesting the small varieties.

The cutting of the crop for soiling may begin at the season of early bloom and continue until it approaches maturity. For soiling it is probably at its best when the pods are forming. For silage the crop may be harvested any time from full bloom to early maturity, but cutting toward the latter stage is preferable, since more grain is then furnished and the greater woodiness of the stems is less objectionable when fed as silage than when fed as soiling food. For hay, the crop should be cut when in full bloom or probably a little later, but assuredly before the leaves begin to fall.

Soy bean hay is not easily cured, if the plants are much exposed to the sun after being cut, many of the leaves will be lost and the stems do not readily lose their moisture. Much handling in the curing is also attended with much loss of leaves. The aim should be to cut when free from dew, to rake when sufficiently wilted after the tedder when one has been used, and to put up small cocks narrow and high until cured. In these it is usually necessary to let the plants remain for several days. The crop is not nearly so easily damaged by rain as cowpeas. The average yield of cured hay is about two tons per acre.

As the stalks yield up their moisture very slowly, there should be no haste in storing or the mass may heat and spoil. This may be prevented by storing the bean hay and some kind of cereal straw in alternate layers. This will also improve the palatability of the straw. The hay when well cured has a high feeding value.

The crop may be threshed with the flail, with the bean thresher or with the grain separator. The bean thresher does the work well, but is slow. The grain separator when used calls for a readjustment of the concaves and of the teeth of the cylinder, to prevent breaking the crop. On good land, the yield is fully 20 bushels per acre. The beans must not be put in deep bins or they will heat and spoil.

PASTURING MEADOWS.

A common practice among farmers of the present day, and more so the eastern

A Good Plan.—To make an ordinary sponge-cake, bake it in a thin layer in a biscuit-tin, cut it while warm into fancy shapes, and ice these with either boiled frosting or one more easily made with confectioners' sugar. These can be so decorated as to suggest that they are all quite different cakes.

Fancy Icings.—For boiled frosting, cook a cup of sugar with a third of a cup of water, without stirring, until it forms a thread. Beat one large egg-white stiff, add a pinch of cream of tartar, and slowly pour the syrup, a few drops at a time, into the egg; flavor, and beat until cool enough to spread; use immediately.

Confectioners' sugar makes icing more simply, and is better for summer use, to make it, mix one cup of sugar with the unbeaten white of an egg, and either one tablespoonful of water or as much fruit juice—orange, lemon, currant, etc. To make fancy cakes, some rounds may be dipped in this icing, and when cooled on buttered paper half a candied cherry may be put on some, half a blanched almond on others, and a pistachio nut on still others. Almonds may be chopped and sprinkled on the icing; or a little melted chocolate may be stirred in with the egg. Fancy colored icings may be made by using fruit paste in small quantities. With a violet icing a candied violet may be put on top of the cake; with rose color a bit of candied rose petal; with green, a pistachio nut. Of course the flowers must correspond with the decorations.

Coffee icing is very nice, and so is maple. The first is made by merely using a little very black coffee instead of water when the sugar is mixed; the other is maple syrup boiled and stirred into a beaten egg white.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

A thin knitting needle is better than a fork for testing vegetables in cooking, as it leaves scarcely any mark.

Apples are excellent food for us all, especially brain workers, and so everybody who has much intellectual work to do should eat freely of this fruit.

When making jelly with fresh fruit, the juice should always be allowed to drip into china or glass vessels. If a tin one be used the color of the jelly is spoiled.

To keep cheese from becoming mouldy wrap the cheese in a cloth that has been dipped in vinegar and wrung as dry as possible; keep this in a cool place.

In giving milk to children always use either glass of china vessels, not metallic cups of any sort. The greatest cleanliness must be observed in their management, rinsing all used glasses, first in cold and then in warm water.

When ironing the best thing with which to rub the irons is a fairly large pad of folded brown paper. This will also serve to test their heat. Besides this a cloth should be kept at hand on which to wipe off any flakes of soot or dirt. A small piece of wax is excellent for producing a gloss when rubbed on the iron, and paraffin has the same effect also.

Kerosene for Woodwork.—When washing woodwork, if kerosene is put in the water instead of soap, fly specks and grease will come off quicker and easier. A good quality of kerosene cleans windows and mirrors best, but a poor quality, or oil with dregs in it, leaves the glass streaked. Soap must not be used with kerosene for glass.

Use of Knitting-Needle.—Keep a knitting-needle in your kitchen; it is most useful. It is the best thing to test cakes with, also for trying potatoes. It should also be used for beets, which lose their sweetness, if pierced to the bleeding stage with a fork. To test milk it is also of use. Dip it in a jug of milk, and take it out in an upright position. If the milk is pure some of the fluid will remain on the needle; if adulterated with water no milk will stick to it.

New Glass.—When you buy new tumblers, wine-glasses, decanters, etc., you should never use them until you have "toughened" them as follows: Place the tumblers, etc., in a large pan, pack them

of sport, he was "held up" as a prominent lieu, and was not allowed to land at Port Adelaide until sundry yards of red tape had been uncoiled. His originality was strikingly in evidence a few years ago, when, as the result of an accident with a horse, the whole of his incisor teeth were destroyed. The Sultan had them replaced by teeth of solid gold, into each of which a large diamond was set. As the slightest flicker of a smile entirely uncovers them the effect is a weird one to the beholder, especially when the sun catches the gems and makes them flash fire.

THRIFTY ITALIANS.

Their Bank Savings Estimated at \$1,000,000,000.

It is figured the total savings of the people in Italy now represent not less than one thousand million dollars. Since the year 1822 there have been founded in Italy 222 savings banks, of which 184 are still in existence. There are two kinds. The first, especially numerous in Tuscany and in the Roman provinces, are generally incorporated as stock companies, and wholly independent from other institutions, while the others, very common in the northern districts, are generally founded by and dependent upon Government authorities. In the southern provinces most of the savings banks were originally loan institutions on grain, depending upon their respective communes. Somewhat of a similar nature are a few savings banks established by provincial councils and some by labor unions. There are besides five banks, the origin and management of which are quite distinct. These are the Milan Savings Bank, whose officers are appointed by the City Council, the Province of Lombardy and the Government; the Palermo and Carrara Savings Banks, under Government control, and, lastly, those of Naples and Siena, depending, respectively, from the National Bank of Naples and the "Monte dei Paschi."

The aggregate sum deposited in the 182 savings banks existing at the end of 1904 came to \$355,400,000, which sum was guaranteed by a reserve fund of \$56,400,000, making a total of \$411,800,000. This shows a substantial growth from 1830, when the deposits were \$1,260,000, and from 1870, when they aggregated \$65,540,000. The Savings Bank of Milan represents about one-half of the total deposits, having at the end of 1895 deposits of about \$153,400,000, and a reserve fund of over \$20,000,000. To the above sum of \$355,400,000 must be added \$198,800,000 deposited in the postal savings banks, making an aggregate amount of \$554,200,000. These figures do not represent the total savings of the kingdom, for a great deal of money is deposited in other financial institutions and people's banks.

IS THERE A TRAITOR?

Foreign Power Said to be in Possession of Britain's Secrets.

The London correspondent of the Petit Parisien is responsible for a strange story of grave anxiety at the Admiralty. The utmost secrecy has been observed, but, according to special information obtained by the writer the officials are convinced that numerous and extremely important leakages have occurred during the past few months. All the details of a new quick-firing naval gun, from which the best results were anticipated, although the trials are not yet at an end, are now in the possession of a foreign power, and other documents of great value have disappeared in the same way. The correspondent adds that this extremely disagreeable discovery is causing all the more concern among the officials at the Admiralty as they have not yet ascertained the exact proportions of these leakages, and how far the plans for defence of the British ports may be known to the power in question.

of sport, he was "held up" as a prominent lieu, and was not allowed to land at Port Adelaide until sundry yards of red tape had been uncoiled.

A number of Dutch farmers are shortly to visit Essex for the purpose of studying English methods of farming.

After holding the position of headmaster of the Westminster City School for 33 years, Mr. Robert Goffin is retiring.

After 28 years' service in every part of the metropolis, Mr. E. Wangford, London's oldest fireman, and the senior superintendent in the Fire Brigade, has retired.

James Willis, who was coachman to the father of Gen. Sir John French, has just died at Ripple at the age of 95, leaving 76 descendants, including 31 great-grandchildren.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

The leisure often determines the life. It's no use holding up a pint cup for a quart of blessing.

You cannot prove your faith in God by your doubts of men.

Common courtesy is often an uncommon kind of Christianity.

To be ashamed of virtue is a step towards being proud of vice.

Many a man thinks he is orthodox when his mind is only atrophied.

Sow your seed in ruts, and you will not be bothered by a harvest.

A real kindly feeling never has to wait long for a chance to get busy.

There is nothing sacred in any day if there is not something sacred in all.

Dancing is always the worst sin in the decalogue to a wooden legged man.

The only way to commit the commandments to heart is to commit them in daily life.

It's easy to see what will become of a man's humility once he becomes proud of it.

The man who cannot find heaven on the street is not likely to find it in the church.

The boy who is given a start at the top of the hill usually makes a record coming down.

It's not the making of money but the failure to make manhood that must be condemned.

The best way to keep the robe of righteousness from raggedness is to wear it every day.

The magnate may conduct courses of study on the moral time card and still miss the train.

When a man finds that religion might restrict his revenue he begins to talk about its incompatibility with his reason.

It's always the man who kicks up his heels with the greatest abandon who demands that newspapers shall exercise the greatest restraint in describing the occasion.

PASTURING MEADOWS.

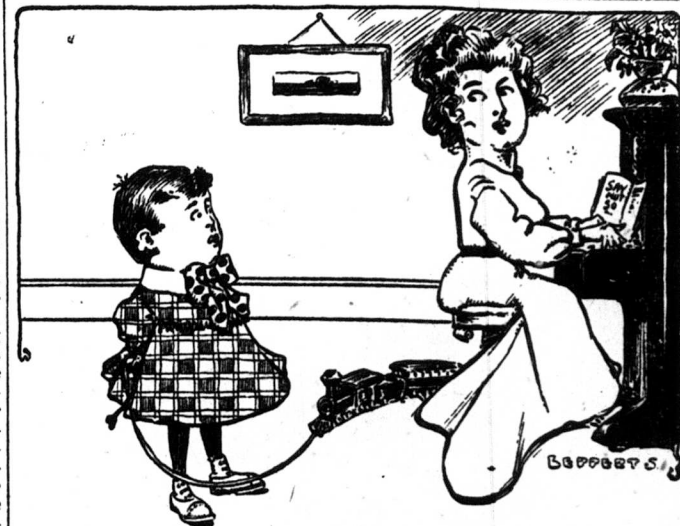
A common practice among farmers of the present day, and more so the eastern farmer, is to pasture the meadows as soon as the hay crop is cut off, writes Mr. P. Wiley. It is an old practice and a bad one. It has been practised for generations, but not to such an extent as at present. To turn stock immediately upon the meadow is a sure ruination of next year's crop of hay and relieves the farmer but little in the long run. In July and August pasture gets short, especially in a dry year and to see the green grass growing is indeed a great temptation. On very rich soil I do not say that it is not proper to pasture, providing that the young shoots are given a chance first to gain size and luxuriant growth.

Every farmer should sow plenty of fodder corn in early spring and summer so it can be fed during the shortage of pasture. In a great many sections, no doubt, farmers have learned from experience the folly of early pasturing of meadows. I believe it perfectly right to allow stock to graze on mowed meadows not earlier than September 1, providing it is not carried to extremes. I have observed in a great many instances when winter set in that the ground would be gnawed as smooth as a house floor. This leaves the young plant roots unprotected and the damage done is extensive.

I have a number of neighbors, successful in a way, whose first act after removing the hay is to turn in every head of live stock they have. Experience has shown this is very unprofitable. My method is to allow the stock to pasture the grass for moderately short intervals at a time. In this way there is sufficient top left to insure winter protection to the roots, some soil rebuilding and a big hay crop the succeeding year.

CLOUD-SHOOTING.

"Cloud-shooting" is becoming a regular form of artillery practice in many Continental countries. The object of this atmospheric gunnery is to dispel threatened hailstorms. The most recent form of gun is a funnel-shaped barrel of iron with a broad muzzle, so that the discharge shall be distributed over a large space as possible. The effect of the discharge is to create a small, but powerful whirlwind, which, it is found, disperses clouds that would otherwise descend in hail. So strong is the gust of wind sent upwards that it sometimes kills or disables birds flying at great heights overhead.



THRIFTY.

"Mamma, can I go to bed an hour earlier than usual to-night?"
"An hour earlier! What for?"
"I want to say my prayers for three weeks ahead."

INDUSTRY OF THE INSECT

CREATURES MAY HAVE BUSINESS OR SIMPLY BE EXERCISING.

Even the Smallest Have Parasites and Diseases—Parental Forethought for Young.

I doubt if anyone half realizes how life teems in the world unless he has thrown himself down in the grass or under an oak or willow on the moss, and has lain there for an hour or more watching what goes on about him, writes S. Baring-Gould in the London Leader. If he be observant he will find himself, like Gulliver in Lilliput, with multitudes of active beings swarming about him engaged on their several pursuits—seeking food, in quest of mates, or merely promenading to exercise their limbs.

There is an old story of a king and his servant; the day was hot, his majesty was tired, and he expressed the desire to sleep. Accordingly he lay down in the herbage and was soon snoring. But the servant sat by his master, watching, and to his surprise saw a little creature like a tiny newt issue from between the lips of the king and begin to run about. A little trickle of water was near, and the newt crossed this on a bent leaf of grass and disappeared among the flowers and foliage beyond. After an hour the servant saw the small creature reappear beside the water, when he removed the grass suspension bridge by which he had crossed. The newt ran up and down the bank in great perplexity till it discovered a great laid across the stream. It crossed that, ran to the sleeping king, darted into his mouth, and

HIS MAJESTY AWOKE.

"Have you slept well, sire?" asked the servant.

"Yes; I have had a pleasant dream. I thought I was walking in a fair land, where the buttercups were of the size of the sun and the bluebells as big as the largest cathedral bell. And I saw before me a mighty river, crossed by the most beautiful bridge conceivable, as of green grass, but perfectly solid and not likely to break. Having traversed the river on this bridge I entered a wonderful world, peopled by the most marvelous beings, full of cleverness and mother wit, and— But I cannot tell you all. Suffice it to say I found great difficulty in getting back, for the green bridge had been carried away by the torrent, and I had to find another."

Then the servant knew that what he had seen was not a lizard or a newt but the soul of the king on its wanderings whilst he slept.

Now, I venture to say that anyone who on a hot July day will lie as suggested in the grass, among the heather on a moor, beneath a tree in the wood, will find his soul transported into a world of which he had not dreamed, and will see sights of which he had no previous conception. He will be visited by a vast number of insects, quite harmless, moved by curiosity, desirous of seeing if anything in their way can be got out of him, but he will also see a greater number going about their own business, unconcerned by his presence, intent only on their own affairs, it may be seeking food, it may be merely

PASSING THE TIME.

And all the insect world seems to be so happy, to be without a care, and yet it has its tragedies and sorrows. Just then went by the ichneumon fly, very small, but capable of compassing the destruction of many a caterpillar, though not one-thousandth part of the size of a single victim. This fly perches on the back of the grub, pierces its skin with a sharp hollow needle wherewith

yielding a richer crimson. This year the roses have been attacked with the aphids, the green fly, very seriously. Spare every ladybird you see. It is the natural enemy of the aphids, as the aphids is the enemy of the rose.

OVER A CLIFF.

Captain Glasfurd's Experience With a Bear.

To go out after game in the hill-country of India means that the hunter will find game, says Captain Glasfurd, the author of "Rifle and Romance in the Indian Jungle." One morning, followed by his shikarees, or native hunters, Captain Glasfurd was out looking over a rough hillside for bear. He had passed round the curve of a high ledge, when he found himself in front of a large, low-roofed cave. On the sandy floor of the entrance to the cave were the fresh incoming tracks of a bear.

Our position was a sufficiently hazardous one. The ledge was extremely narrow, overhung by rock, and on the verge of a perpendicular face of sandstone. We began quietly retracing our way. But scarcely had we taken one step when a horrible disturbance occurred in the depths of the cavern. This hastened our movements; but our haste was as nothing compared to the rapidity of the eruption that was going on behind us as the bear came yelling and scrambling out of the cavern. For me there was nothing but a swift whip round to face this horrid denouement, my rifle not even permitted to reach my shoulder. To right, a blank wall of smooth cliff-side; to left, a swift descent to the unknown over the edge of the cliff, and in front a raging, roaring mass of black hair shooting toward me with the speed of a runaway motor-car.

Bang! goes my rifle, and the next moment I am enjoying a strange, slowly-moving nightmare, one of the most vivid of its memories being the smoothly brushed appearance of the bear's forehead as her jaws closed on my right thigh.

We bump and whirl swiftly downward. A semi-unconsciousness held me, and then came a shock. I saw the body of the bear hurled far from me into space, and I realized that I was clutching at something.

It was a little tree that I gripped in the strength of despair. I was hanging to it, head downward, on the face of the cliff itself.

My Jai orderly's voice sounded in my ear. The plucky fellow crawled down that awful slope and managed to seize my hands. I was somehow drawn upward to the ledge. Then my gaze fell upon that solitary sapling, rooted in some mere chink in the rock. There was no other tree within many yards.

Two months on my back afforded scope for thought as to my extraordinary piece of luck.

FREDERICK TEMPLE'S CHILDHOOD.

His Mother Was His Teacher Before He Went to School.

Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born in the Ionian Islands. Although he was taken to England at nine years of age, his recollection of his early years was vivid, and the influences on him of his home education and surroundings were permanent. In his "Memoirs" his sister tells of his early education.

My mother was considered a beautiful woman, with gentle manners, knowing no language but her own, not clever in the sense of brilliant at all; but thoughtful, with excellent judgment, great sense of personal dignity, governing her family without any effort, without severity. Her word was an unquestioned law.

She was the only teacher that my brothers and I had previous to the time when they went to school. She taught us to read and write; she taught arithmetic, with very little knowledge of

\$1,000,000 FOR EYESIGHT

THE PATHETIC STORY OF A BLIND MILLIONAIRE'S LIFE.

Mr. Charles Broadway Rouss Has Had a Strangely Adventurous Career.

There is no story in the history of million-making at once so romantic and pathetic as that of Mr. Charles Broadway Rouss, who, after struggles which would have broken the heart of nearly every other man, fought his way to riches, only to find himself in his old age stricken with total blindness and all the world turned to darkness for him.

"Paralysis of the optic nerve," learned specialists called it, and not one of them could hold out any hope that the self-made Croesus would ever see again. Here was a particularly cruel illustration of the irony of life; for not all his millions, the long and painful accumulation of years, could buy back the eyesight which he valued so little before he started on his long climb to fortune.

But Mr. Rouss was not the man to abandon hope without a fight. In a thousand papers circulating in every part of the globe he offered the stupendous reward of \$1,000,000 to anyone who would restore his sight. From every point of the compass there poured in upon him

THOUSANDS OF APPLICATIONS.

from quacks, fanatics, and faith-healers—the whole tribe of medical impostors—who promised to cure him if he would but give their nostrums and methods a fair trial. These applications were carefully weeded out, and Mr. Rouss decided to give a few of the more promising of them a trial. For this purpose he engaged the services of another blind man, similarly afflicted, and for \$750 a week his proxy underwent one treatment after another—but all to no purpose. Then and only then, Mr. Rouss resigned himself to spend his remaining days in darkness, finding what solace he could from the wealth he had amassed.

Mr. Charles Broadway Rouss, whose millions proved thus powerless to restore to him the gift of sight, the heritage of the poorest, has had a strangely adventurous career. Born just seventy years ago in Maryland, the son of a comparatively well-to-do man, he decided at a very early age to make his own way in the world. At fourteen he left school and found employment in the store of Mr. Jacob Senseny, of Winchester, where for a dollar a week and his board he toiled early and late, until, as his wages grew,

HE WAS ABLE TO SAVE \$500.

On this modest capital, which seemed riches to the ambitious youth, he opened a small store of his own, and one day startled the inhabitants of Winchester by the bold announcement, "We shall keep everything calculated to make a man fashionable, a lady irresistible, and a family comfortable." Far and wide over the Lower Shenandoah Valley this striking notice was circulated, and the young man before long found himself doing a roaring trade and making money rapidly. Then, just as the foundation of his fortune seemed to be securely laid, came the Civil War and a general paralysis of trade. Winchester fell into the hands of the Federal Army; and the young shopkeeper was compelled to sell his stock at an enormous sacrifice and take up arms for the Confederate cause.

When the fighting was over he returned penniless, to his father's farm, where, for a time, he worked as a laborer, until he felt impelled to make a fresh start in life. Accompanied by his wife and child and with \$30 for all his capital he set out for New York, where after finding himself

ON THE VERGE OF STARVATION,

PERSONAL NOTES.

Gossip About Some Prominent People on the World's Stage.

Lady Charles Beresford collects ball-programmes as a hobby specially favoring those painted by hand or designed by lady-artists.

The Czarina of Russia is fond of swimming, and when staying at the St. Petersburg Winter Palace indulges in the recreation in a splendid bath of white marble.

The Shah of Persia is supposed never to be off Persian soil. As a matter of fact he never is, though he does travel. To his boots there is a false sole; between the false and the real a portion of the holy earth of Persia is packed. He thus strictly obeys the law.

A good story is told of little Princess Mary of Wales. It was said that one of her aunts, wishing to test her knowledge when she was beginning to talk fluently, pointed to her feet, and asked what she called them. "Ven I has shoes on vey is feet," was the answer. "Ven vey is bare vey is Trilbies."

One of the proudest treasures of King Alfonso's nurse is a gold ring in which is set the first tooth shed by her Royal charge. It bears the inscription, "My tooth to my nurse, Alfonso XIII." In making this presentation His Majesty followed a custom which has prevailed in the Spanish Royal family for centuries.

The prettiest hand in the world belongs to Mdlle. Marie de Castellane, member of the famous French family of that name, and one of the reigning beauties of Paris. The countless, who gets her title through the dethroned Royal family, long ago dropped the family crest and went upon the stage, where she is known by another name.

Edward Grieg, the great Norwegian composer, when only six years old learnt the piano and the theory of music from his mother. At nine he composed some variations on a German melody, but he was told to stick to his lessons. As a boy he thought of being a painter, but at fifteen it was decided that he should go to Leipzig to study music thoroughly, as he showed such a decided gift.

Sir John Madden, Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, who is now enjoying the first holiday of his life in London, is a native of Cork who has spent fifty years in Melbourne. He was the first student of the Melbourne University, of which he is now Chancellor, to gain the degree of LL.D. As Dr. Madden he soon became a leader at the Melbourne Bar, a brilliant advocate, M.P., and Minister of Justice. He was also an accomplished athlete and amateur boxer.

Marshal von Wrangel is one of the most autocratic officers of the German army. On one occasion he noticed that a young cavalry lieutenant was wearing a pair of spurs that were not of the regulation pattern. The Field-Marshal promptly gave him twenty-four hours' arrest. The lieutenant, who belonged to the self-sufficient school of officers, took it upon him to point out that the Field-Marshal was wearing just such a pair of spurs. "Good, my son," was the reply; "you can just do twenty-four hours extra for my shortcomings."

The Earl of Egmout had a fairly adventurous career before he succeeded to the family honors in 1897, for he served for twenty years before the mast on vessels trading to the East, and has been, among other things, a member of the London Fire Brigade. He has no children by his marriage to a lady of South Carolina family, and his heir is his brother, who has, like himself, been a sailor, and has also served in the Natal Mounted Police. Cowdray Park, the once magnificent family seat in Sussex, was purchased by the sixth earl some sixty years ago.

General Weyler is the most popular soldier in the Spanish army, where his real ability and passion for efficiency are appreciated by officers and private alike. When a lieutenant-colonel in a crack regiment General Weyler wooed and won a humble peasant girl of rare beauty, who, like himself, was a native

small, but capable of compassing the destruction of many a caterpillar, though not one-thousandth part of the size of a single victim. This fly perches on the back of the grub, pierces its skin with a sharp hollow needle wherewith it is furnished, and the force of the stab projects an egg under the skin into the flesh.

As each wound is made the caterpillar shows a certain amount of uneasiness, but does not intermit its eating. The eggs of the ichneumon are speedily hatched within the body of the grub, and they devour the fatty portions of the caterpillar, shrewdly leaving the vital organs untouched. When the time arrives for the caterpillar to change into chrysalis the ichneumon grubs eat their way out of their foster mother and at once spin for themselves a number of yellow cocoons, among which the dying caterpillar is often hopelessly entangled and where it expires.

I once gave a great scare to an old lady. I saw an ichneumon fly perch on her hand, and she exclaimed that she had been pricked by it. So I gravely described to her how that insect provides for the young of its kind. The old lady, who was very fat, turned green, and, looking at me with a ghastly face, asked, in a voice that quivered with emotion: "How long do you think it will be before they reach my vital organs?"

IT WAS A RATHER CRUEL JOKE.

but I never for a moment supposed that she would take the matter seriously. Wonderful it is that the insects should have their maladies like mortal men, and that these maladies should be due to those confounded microbes of which we have heard so much and of which we are in terror of our lives.

Almost every caterpillar has a silk-forming organ—a double organ it is: there is a vessel containing a gummy substance from which the silk is spun, and as there are two of these silk-making organs, the result is a double thread. If these threads lie parallel to each other the silk is good. But there is a silk and silk, and the silk of most caterpillars is not valuable.

The production of the silk of the silkworm is the great industry of the Southern Cevennes, where every farmer grows acres of mulberry trees, and all members of his family for the few weeks of the hatching out of the silkworms to their spinning cocoons are busily engaged.

A few years ago the silkworms were attacked by a disease called fibrine that threatened the extinction of the industry, and a panic fell on the inhabitants of the Cevennes. M. Pasteur was sent for. He came down and examined the moth, and discovered that the malady was due to a detestable little living organism—a microbe. In short: that there was no other way of getting rid of the sickness than by

STAMPING IT OUT.

Now, every moth when it lays its eggs is enveloped in a little bag, labelled, and sent to a laboratory there to be pounded up and examined through a microscope. If the germs of fibrine be detected, moth and eggs are consigned to the fire. At Alais is a bronze statue to Pasteur, who is represented waving a twig of mulberry, with caterpillars on it, and adoring Cevenne peasants kneeling at his feet. He saved the industry. Look at the little hardwood plants, as well as the shrubs and trees, and see how the leaves are shuddered with galls. Provisions these, made by insects for their young to live and thrive, whilst they themselves gad elsewhere. In the Cevennes just mentioned was once a great industry now extinct. The almost barren limestone tracts and mountains grow the dwarf kermes oak, evergreen with spiky leaves, like holly. On the underpart of the leaf lives the Kermes insect, much as a tick does on a dog or sheep. It blows itself out with the juices of the plant, but transforms this juice into a brilliant crimson, which was used by dyers until the cochineal insect was discovered to take its place as

questioned law.

She was the only teacher that my brothers and I had previous to the time when they went to school. She taught us to read and write; she taught arithmetic, with very little knowledge of arithmetic herself, by steady repetition. She had a key to the sums in the arithmetic which gave the answers. If a sum was brought to her and the answer was wrong, she drew her pencil through it and made no further remark. It had to be done again till it was done right. The sum to-day was repeated tomorrow, and so on, until perfect accuracy was obtained.

When it was time for my brothers to begin Latin, the same system was adopted. She could not pronounce it, but Frederick had to learn a few lines each day, always repeating the old until seven or ten pages had been learned. Then the first four or five pages would be left and a further advance made.

This went on day by day and year by year until he was twelve years old; and he went to school knowing his grammar perfectly, as no other boy knew it.

Eulrid was the same. She did not understand a word. He began to understand as he advanced, and could substitute one expression for another, or change the order of letters. She interposed and corrected him. He would reply, impatiently, "It is all the same." "Say it," she ordered, "precisely as it is here!" touching the book.

The boys were under an absolute rule of courtesy. They were taught that courtesy was ever to be maintained in the family. We were not at all rich, and lived very plainly. Butter was expensive, and we lived on dry bread, except that now and then we were allowed some jam, or, a rarer treat still, some "dripping." The boys were taught to eat whatever was given them.

NOT SO LONG AGO.

Telephones, Autos, Trolley Cars, and Electric Lights Were Unknown.

Forty-five years marks, we may say, the man of middle age, yet the retrospect of the last 45 years will point to many of the most remarkable, and as now considered, indispensable, inventions and devices of civilized life. These, the middle-aged man, as a boy, did not even dream of. Going back to the time when the man, now 45, was five, we will find that he and all the rest of mankind lived very satisfactorily without telephones. Scarcely a house of any considerable size would now be deemed habitable without one. When communication with a distant point was needed quickly the telegraph was brought into requisition. If great haste was not requisite, a letter sufficed.

The expedition with which business is now transacted was obviously impossible without the telephone, although other inventions, then equally unknown, contribute much to the hurry of to-day. The electric light, like most other electrical inventions, was as distant as the telephone; though gas and oil, principally the former, made what was considered satisfactory illumination. Great construction works could not, however, be carried by night with gas, while now, by are light, they may. In that day the miner toiled underground by the dim flickering illumination of a candle. At present, large mines are strung with incandescent electric lights and kept practically as light as are surface establishments by night.

Forty years ago, a speed of thirty miles by rail was deemed wonderful, and continuous trips of more than 200 miles were rare. Changes of cars were frequent on long-distance journeys, and as the segments of road were in those days controlled by different companies, there was much transferring of passengers and baggage, and buying of new tickets. Dining cars were unknown, and wayside lunch counters, with their familiar gongs, and summary "All aboard" terminations to unsatisfactory and abbreviated repasts, were the rule.

until he felt impelled to make a fresh start in life. Accompanied by his wife and child and with \$30 for all his capital he set out for New York, where after finding himself

ON THE VERGE OF STARVATION.

he found some small and ill-paid employment. He contrived, however, to save a little money, and in time was able to make a second modest start in business, this time in New York. Here again Fortune smiled on him; every year saw his business expanding, and within a few years he was once more a flourishing man. Then, as ill-luck would have it, came the panic of 1873, one disaster followed another, and, unable to collect the thousands of dollars owing to him, he had to shut up his store.

Still undefeated, he was able to rescue sufficient from the wreck to make a third start in a small room in Church Street, New York, for which he paid a dollar a day. This was the turning-point in his career. Fortune had now exhausted her malice and smiled consistently on the man she had been powerless to crush. Gradually, but surely, his business expanded and

HIS FORTUNE GREW;

premises after premises became too small for his expanding business, until he was paying \$30,000 a year for rent alone in Broadway; and when this establishment in turn became too small, he built a palatial structure at a cost of \$1,000,000—one of the most magnificent business places in the world.

Here, in spite of his blindness, Mr. Pous conducts a colossal business; he employs an army of many hundreds of assistants, and his turnover exceeds \$15,000,000 a year. In Fifth Avenue he owns a mansion which a King might envy, crowded with treasures of art gathered from all parts of the world; he makes a lavish use of his hard-earned riches in many charitable directions; he enjoys universal respect and generally, has all that life can give for his enjoyment—except the gift of sight; and this not all his millions can buy or compensate for its loss.

FIRE IS ESSENTIAL TO HUMANITY.

What It Means to the Aborigines of Australia.

The invention of fire was a great step in the progress of the human race, and it is not strange that so many uncivilized peoples have superstitious notions connected with it. When the Australian aborigines camp for the night a fire is lighted in front of each hut—the huts being made of boughs, with the openings carefully turned away from the wind—so that the feet of those who are sleeping within may be kept warm.

If one of their relatives has lately died an additional and solitary fire is lighted at a little distance from the huts, where the ghost of the deceased may sit and warm himself without disturbing the family hearth.

This same love of warmth creates an aversion to early rising, and natives are seldom seen abroad until the sun has been out one or two hours above the horizon. In wet weather it is usual to carry in the hand, beneath the kangaroo skin, a piece of smouldering wood, which compensates the bearer in some sort for the want of a flannel waistcoat, and enables him to light a fire at a moment's notice.

Each tribe possesses a territory of its own, and each family of the tribe has its own special tract of land within that territory. Here a man can light his fire and build his hut without fear of molestation. It is, in fact, his paternal estate, so that the word "fire" conveys to an Australian the same meaning of fatherland or birth-place as the word "hearth" conveys to a European, and is used by the aborigines in that sense.

If a boy doesn't earn more than he gets he will never amount to much as a man.

soldier in the Spanish army, where his real ability and passion for efficiency are appreciated by officers and private alike. When a lieutenant-colonel in a crack regiment General Weyler wooed and won a humble peasant girl of rare beauty, who, like himself, was a native of the Balearic Islands. He invited his brother officers to the wedding ceremony at the conclusion of which he committed the bride to the care of the abbess of a neighboring convent. There she remained until she had received an education befitting her new position in life.

THE RABBITS' GOOD POINT.

They Have Proved Beneficial to an Irish Agriculturist.

At last the rabbit—the much-hated, virulently-abused rabbit—has found a friend in the person of a well-known Irish agriculturist, who has discovered that the little animal has at least one good trait, to be numbered henceforth as the farmer's friend.

The gentleman in question owns a considerable tract of pasture land, which being on the banks of a river, has of late years been so overrun with butter cups as to very considerably interfere with the value of the ground as pasture-land.

A few seasons ago a number of rabbits were introduced upon the farm, and these—as is usual, and as the Australians know to their cost—soon multiplied so fast that they threatened to overrun the whole estate.

The chief warren was situated on a bank near the river, a circumstance which caused but little comment until the farmer accidentally made the discovery that the buttercups, formerly a scourge to the pasturage, had died down to isolated clumps.

It was then discovered that the rabbits had, during the winter, scooped out the centres of the buttercup roots, with the result that these had disappeared beyond all possibility of further growth. Grass had sprung up in the place of the flowers so distasteful to the cattle, with beneficial results that can be well understood.

THE SPONGE FISHER.

Description of the Skill and Exertion Needed.

Lying on his chest along the foal's deck, the sponge-fisher, with his water-glass—a pane set in a box fitted with handles—looks down forty feet into the clear depths. With one hand he grasps and sinks a slender pole, sometimes fifty feet in length, fitted at the end with a double hook. The sponge once discovered, the hook is deftly inserted at the rocky base, and by a sudden jerk the sponge is detached.

This curt description of what seems the simple work of sponge-fishing gives no idea of the real skill and exertion needed. The eye of the fisher has to be trained by long experience to peer into the sea and tell the commercially valuable sponges from those that are worthless. He must have a deft hand to detach the sponge without a fear.

Above all, while doing this with one hand, he must manipulate with the other the water-glass, as the waves sway it sideways and up and down. The strain on eye and body is most intense, to say nothing of the cramped position and exposure to wind and wet, which, first and last, make every sponge-fisher a victim of acute rheumatism. Yet, with all his arduous toil, an expert sponge-fisher earns not more than \$15 a month besides his "keep" on the boat, which barely deserves the name of existence.

HIS SENTENCE.

"You say you wouldn't like to get out!" exclaimed the prison visitor. "Why I thought you were in for life." "Oh worse than that, ma'am," replied the convict. "I'm in for a double life. I've got two wives waiting outside."

ODDITIES OF INSURANCE

PEOPLE WHO INSURE AGAINST BALDNESS AND SANITY.

Impossible to Imagine any Possible Risk That You Can't Protect Yourself Against.

It is fairly common knowledge that great musicians, like Kubelik and Paderewski, insure their hands against accidents that might disable them; singers insure their throats, athletes their limbs, and so on, no single part of the body which is a source of profit being overlooked; while, if you are a tea-taster, you can cover the risk of losing the delicacy of your palate, and a perfume expert can similarly protect his sense of smell.

There are companies which make a specialty of insuring against loss of sight, so that you may contemplate even blindness with comparative equanimity. In Germany a child can be insured against ophthalmia up to the age of thirty-five by an annual payment of twelve cents only. If the insurer's sight fails and he has to wear glasses, they are provided free, with treatment, as long as he lives. Baldness and loss of teeth can equally be provided against. At Grimsby, England, fishing-nets are insured against loss or damage; there is a company which confines its operations to the insurance of

CUT-GLASS AND CHINA-WARE;

and you can easily guard yourself against loss from burst pipes in winter.

But quite apart from risks of what may be called an ordinary nature, from loss of employment to loss of a limb, there is an extraordinary variety of risks against which the underwriters of 'Lloyd's' will protect you for a suitable consideration. Suppose, for instance, a man, after making his will in your favor or leaving you a fat legacy, becomes insane, they will insure you against the contingency of his recovering his sanity and cutting you out of his last testament. If you have been left a legacy on condition that you should marry a certain lady or change your religion, by paying the stipulated premium you will be assured of an equal amount if the lady won't have you or, on consideration, you prefer to remain single, or if you decide to stick to your faith.

If you want to sell your house and the title-deeds have gone astray and can't be found, you can secure a policy as a substitute for the title, so that you are relieved of

ALL FURTHER RESPONSIBILITY.

Similarly, if you have arranged for a garden-party and fear that a wet day will involve you in loss, you can have your expenses guaranteed, so that, as far as your pocket is concerned, you can smile at a falling barometer; and, equally, of course, a farmer can protect his crops against unkind weather.

Suppose, again, you are heir to a bachelor uncle and are fearful that he may marry and you may be supplanted, you can insure against such an undesirable contingency, so that, whether he weds or not, you will not be a penny the poorer; or if you are engaged to a girl with a nice little dowry we have no doubt you could protect yourself against the chance of being jilted even at the eleventh hour. If you are next-of-kin to a man who has not made his will, you can insure against his doing so to your detriment; or if he has already left you a legacy you can be guaranteed against his cancelling it.

IF YOU ARE A CHEMIST

you can guard yourself against the financial consequences of supplying a wrong drug to a customer; a dentist need not spend sleepless nights for fear of drawing a sound tooth instead of a

MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

Swedish Scientists Investigate Phenomena of Dead Water.

One of the most curious marine phenomena known to seamen is that called by Norwegian sailors "dead water," which, without any visible cause, makes a vessel lose her speed and refuse to answer her helm. The sailor's only definite knowledge of its origin, says the Scotsman, is that it exists solely where there is a surface layer of fresh water resting upon the salt waters of the sea. Several explanations have been advanced by the captains of ships of the effect of dead water, the commonest of which is that the two water layers move in different directions. The true explanation, however, was recently found by Swedish investigators. At least so it would seem from what follows.

The experiment carried out was an exceedingly pretty one. A large plate-glass tank was first mounted on a wooden frame. The tank was then filled to a certain depth with salt water, and a layer of fresh water was carefully poured on to the surface, so that two separate water layers were obtained. The salt water was blackened with liquid Chinese ink before the water layers were prepared, and in this way the different layers were made clearly visible. A boat model was then towed along the tank, and a silhouette of the waves produced was obtained by placing a white screen at a short distance behind the tank. The waves were also photographed by flashlight, and the results showed conclusively that waves actually were set up at the boundary line between the two liquids.

Further experiments were made to verify the sudden loss of speed due to dead water. The boat model was drawn across the tank, and the towing string suddenly slackened when the boat was about half way across. In cases where the tank contained salt water only the boat stopped gradually, moving some boat lengths after the towing string had been slackened. When the tank contained a layer of fresh water resting on salt water, on the other hand, the boat slackened speed quite suddenly, and moved only a very short distance. These experiments, carried out on a small scale, prove conclusively that the difficulties encountered within a dead-water zone are really due to the resistance experienced by the vessel in generating invisible waves at the fresh water-salt water boundary; although in some particular cases the influence of under currents must also, doubtless, be taken into account.

THE BLIND MAN'S CLEVERNESS.

Exercise of the Ear Enables Him to Almost See.

The blind man has to depend almost entirely on the accuracy of his ears to guide him wherever he may wish to go, and it is remarkable in what a short time he becomes familiar with a new locality and fresh surroundings.

Few people are aware of the powers of the ear, but the blind, through constant exercise of that organ, are able to discover objects almost as rapidly as a seeing person.

For instance, when walking in a perfect calm, he can ascertain the proximity of objects by the feeling of the atmosphere upon his face; it would seem at first that the echo back, were it only from his breathing, might be sensible to his ear; but it has been ascertained by experiment that a blind man with his ears stopped can tell when any large object is close to his face, even when it approaches so slowly as not to cause any sensible current of air.

When he is walking along the street he can tell whether it is wide or narrow whether the houses are high or low, if any opening which he may be passing is a court closed up at the end, or whether it has an outlet to another street; and he can tell by the sound of his footsteps in what lane, or court, or square he is

"BATTLES."

As I entered the club, I could see that the news had reached them.

Half a dozen fellows were standing around the notice-board in the hall reading a small scrap of newspaper pinned there and surrounded by a thin black edge.

In twos and threes the men were gossiping here and there and everything seemed a little hushed.

I sauntered idly up to read the "stirring" news. It was only a couple of lines headed "Deaths"; underneath was simply written:

"George Edward Bartlett, late Capt. 1st Life Guards, died at sea, aged 32."

A very bald statement, yet it roused memories that had slept for many years.

George Edward Bartlett! Old "Battles." He and I had been chums, shared rooms, and, in fact, it was rather a case of "David and Jonathan" up to date. Ah! they were good old times.

Young Ranger, a sub, in the Cold-streams, came over to me, idly swinging his eye-glass round and round his finger, and, in his high-pitched voice (which, by the way, always annoyed me intensely), yapped, "Evening, sir—heard the news? Bartlett's dead—member Bartlett? Guards, y'know, he's dead—best thing he ever did—what? Wonder he let himself live so long—bit of a bounder, wasn't he? What?"

Ranger has always annoyed me. His "what" annoys me, and to-night he annoyed me more than ever. I brushed by him and into the smoke-room with a curt "Good-evening."

They were talking "Bartlett" there. "Bout time he shuffled off, wasn't it?" queried one.

"Never quite heard the rights of the story. Money, wasn't it?" said another.

"Yes," said a third, "backed a bill, got let in, raised enough to clear it, Lord knows how, then had to resign, and went abroad. That's seven years ago now. Must have been something disreputable somewhere."

"Y'know his pater had plenty of money, it looked a bit shady at the time. I always disliked the man, awful prig. They always come a cropper eventually. He wasn't a gentleman," and number three lit a cigarette, and, I'll be bound, mentally thanked Heaven that he, at least, was a gentleman.

So these creatures went on till poor old "Battles" hadn't a shred of character left.

I sat and listened till I couldn't stand it any longer.

"Gentlemen," I said, "did it ever strike you that the person you're calling these petty names is dead? Don't you think you might let him rest?"

There was a general lull in the chorus of blackguarding and several mumbles of apology.

"Didn't see you, old fellow."

"Really awfully sorry."

"Forgot you and he were so chummy, but you know he was a rotter!"

These and several other apologies which were equally insulting were given, and then they started again.

I tried my best to keep my temper. I could still think of dear old Battles calmly leaning against the mantel and smiling at them (as he would have done, dear old chap) in his calm, satirical way; but I was, fortunately or unfortunately, hotter-headed than he, and their incessant slanging made me mad.

Then that ass, Ranger, eye-glass, drawl, came in and started his infernal yarn about Battles' past, probable future, and so on.

That finished me. I tried to be calm, but the effect was ruined by the



\$5,000 REWARD will be paid to any person who proves that Sunlight Soap contains any injurious chemicals or any form of adulteration.

Sunlight Soap

is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way.

Sunlight Soap contains no injurious chemicals.

Sunlight Soap is pure soap, scientifically made. Every step in its manufacture is watched by an expert chemist.

Sunlight Soap saves labor, and the wear of rubbing which common soaps require in washing fabrics.

Your money refunded by the dealer from whom you buy Sunlight Soap if you find any cause for complaint.

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto

154

years, he has enjoyed the fruits of his son's labors.

"Thanks to Bartlett junior, his father never will want for the rest of his life."

I paused and raised my glass. Gregory spoke again.

"I think, sir," he said, "we have all got hold of the wrong story. You see—"

"One moment," I interrupted. "If you have no objection I should like to finish. As you know, I have just returned from South Africa."

"On the same boat with me was Captain, now 'Mr.' Bartlett."

"It is unnecessary for me to go into details. We were glad to meet again."

"He was coming home to see his father."

his cancelling it.

IF YOU ARE A CHEMIST

you can guard yourself against the financial consequences of supplying a wrong drug to a customer; a dentist need not spend sleepless nights for fear of drawing a sound tooth instead of a decayed one; nor a medical man from fear of a wrong diagnosis. For a modest payment of about \$15 per cent. you can face the possibility of becoming the father of twins, and a much smaller sum will relieve your anxiety about triplets; while, if you are afraid your bank is shaky, you can insure it against disaster.

But one might quote similar examples almost indefinitely without covering the entire ground of out-of-the-way risks against which you cannot protect yourself nowadays; but we have told you enough, we think, to prove that if you are worried about any earthly contingency, from an earthquake to an attack of measles, it is your own fault if you are not protected against its financial consequences.—London Tit-Bits.

MINERAL WOOL.

The Varied Uses to Which the Article Is Now Put.

Mineral wool is every day finding a larger and more varied use by reason of its excellence as a non-conductor of both heat and cold. For this reason it is used for covering steam-pipes as well as the walls of rooms for cold storage, which are everywhere coming into general use for the preservation of meat, vegetables, and other food. This, therefore, makes it exceedingly valuable in buildings, for it is fireproof; while, placed on the floor, it has the effect of deadening sound more completely than probably any other material which can be used for that purpose.

There are at least two varieties of mineral wool, named respectively rock wool, which is derived from sandstone, and slag wool, which is obtained from the slag of blast furnaces. The former is, however, the better for covering pipes, and for similar purposes, because it contains no sulphur, which, under the influence of the action of the moisture in the air, produces a corroding effect on the metal of the pipes.

The process by which it is manufactured is exceedingly simple. The raw material is melted in a large vessel, and is drawn off by means of a tap, from which it flows in a sluggish stream. As it comes out, steam under high pressure is blown through it, which has the effect of at once converting it into soft, fleecy clouds, which sink to the ground in accordance with their weight, and thus offers a natural and simple method of differentiating the various qualities of the article.

BUYING BIRDS TO FREE THEM.

Birds are often purchased in the bird-market at Lucknow, India, in order to be set free again. This is done by Hindus as a work of merit, and by Mohammedans after certain rites have been performed as an atonement, in imitation of the Jewish scapegoat. It is essential that a bird used for this purpose should be strong enough to fly away; but that does not induce the cruel dealers to feed the birds, or to refrain from dislocating their wings or breaking their legs. They put down everything to good or bad luck, and leave the customer to choose a strong bird, if he can find one, and to go away if he cannot. The merit obtained by setting a bird free is not attributed to Deity, but it is supposed to come in a large measure from the bird itself or from its attendant spirit; and hence birds of good or bad omen, and especially kites and crows, are in much demand, and are regularly caught to be sold for this purpose.

he can tell whether it is wide or narrow whether the houses are high or low, if any opening which he may be passing is a court closed up at the end, or whether it has an outlet to another street; and he can tell by the sound of his footsteps in what lane, or court, or square he is.

He goes along boldly, seeming to see with his ears, and to have landmarks in the air. Of course, no blind man likes to go over a new route unattended; but after he has traversed it once, he knows every point of importance to him.

WORLD'S CLEANEST TOWN.

Broek, in Holland, Is a Wonderful Place.

The cleanest town in the world is said to be Broek, in Holland. It is only a few miles from the capital, and has been famous for its cleanliness from time immemorial. It is also notable on account of the fanciful style of its houses, and yards, and gardens, and streets.

The people, though only peasants, are all well to do, and all feel a pride in their town. It seems to be the first business of their lives to keep their houses freshly painted, their gardens in perfect order, and their yards and streets as clean as a new pin. No carts are allowed in the streets, and no cattle.

Though the raising of stock and the making of butter and cheese are their occupations, a stranger would never imagine that there were any cattle in the region, unless he went to the beautiful green meadows at the back of the houses, or the stables out there, where cows are kept in stalls scrubbed and washed like a kitchen.

The streets are too fine and neat for the feet of the animals to step on; all are paved with polished stone, intermingled with bricks of different colors, and kept so scrupulously clean that a lady could walk anywhere in white satin slippers.

PRINCESS'S LOST PEARLS.

Beggar Boy's Story of a Roadside Discovery in Rome.

Recently a notice was posted in the streets of Rome to the effect that a sum of \$300 would be given as reward to the person who found a pearl necklace.

A few days ago a boy begging on the Corso was driven away rather roughly by a policeman, whereupon a gentleman ran after the lad and gave him a few "soldi." The boy turned to his benefactor and said he would make him a present of some "pretty little glass balls" he had found, and saying this, he took out of his pocket and handed to the gentleman nine pearls.

Questioned as to where he had found the valuable stones, he answered that he had gathered them in a country road outside the walls of the city. Another boy who was with him when he found the pearls had twenty of them.

The pearls belong to a necklace which Princess Falconieri lost some time ago, and for which she offered the \$300 reward. It was worth \$5,000, and the number of pearls which have been now found (thirty in all) represent only half its value.

The children who had luckily found the precious stones were given \$120 by Princess Falconieri.

THOROUGH SATISFACTION.

According to a report of the Indian Office, not many years ago a Queen's messenger or some other inferior official was robbed, though not personally injured in any way, on his road to Cabul. The British Government wrote to complain of this, but no reply was received for some months. At last the Emir wrote: "The matter you mention has been thoroughly investigated and not only have the robbers of your messenger been put to death, but all their children, as well as their fathers and grandfathers. I hope this will be satisfactory to Her Majesty the Queen."

ately, hotter-headed than he, and their incessant slanging made me mad.

Then that ass, Ranger, eye-glass, drawl, came in and started his infernal yarn about Bartlett's past, probable future, and so on.

That finished me. I tried to be calm, but I'm afraid my voice trembled as I said:

"Now, look here, you fellows, I've had just about enough of this. I knew Captain Bartlett better, I think, than any man here.

"There was a mystery which was never publicly explained.

"I say publicly, for a few of his private friends were told the full facts of the case. I was honored to be among that number, and from his father's lips I had the full story.

"If you have nothing better to do than slang a dead man possibly I can find you a little more interesting occupation.

"I won't say more congenial, for you all seem thoroughly in your element in pulling my dead friend's reputation to pieces; however, if you feel that you could spare ten minutes, I would be pleased to lay the full facts before you and leave you to judge whether Bartlett is the 'bouncer,' 'blackguard,' and other sweet names that you have thought fit to call him.

"What do you say?"

I sat down rather heavily. It's hard work talking; at least I always have found it so.

One of the fellows rose, I think it was Gregory, who had been a sub. when Bartlett was in the Guards.

"Major Matthews," he said, "I think you have expressed yourself in a rather—shall we say—blunt manner. Personally, I should be the first to admit that we have spoken carelessly, that is, providing you can show us that we have done so.

"I liked and admired Captain Bartlett, but I have always understood that there was something distinctly shady about his chucking the service and leaving the country as he did. You know as well as I do that Bartlett's father has plenty of money, and why the mere fact of being let in over a bill should cause a fellow to chuck up everything and go abroad as he did, beats me. If you can explain, I am sure all here will be glad to accept your word.

"It wasn't over nice for the club at the time, and that no doubt has a lot to do with the unpopularity which he has left behind him.

"We all await your explanation, sir."

He sat down, there was a distinct hush, and I—well, I hardly knew where to begin. My first words were rather commonplace.

"Will you chaps have a drink?"

My invitation was accepted, and when we were all settled down, I began:

"At the time Bartlett left the service his father was financially in a very shaky position. This may seem strange to you, gentlemen, but it was so. Everyone seems to think that Bartlett's disappearance was connected in some way or other with the bill which he had backed. That was not so. The sum, to be precise, was £760.

"Though his father could not easily spare it, he found the money and the bill was paid.

"As things were, however, it was absolutely impossible for Bartlett to stay in the expensive regiment in which he held a captain's commission. He must either transfer or resign. He chose the latter. As you all know, he was very keen on soldiering and it was a great wrench. He did it, however.

"Had the facts been made clear at the time, nothing save a miracle could have saved his father from financial ruin.

"Well, young Bartlett sailed for Africa and the goldfields.

"He was very lucky. Partly through hard work, but owing a great deal to a little lucky speculation, he was enabled within four months to send his father £23,000. That pulled old Bartlett out of the mud, and he himself told me that his son saved him from bankruptcy.

"Now, and, in fact, for the past five

as you know, I have just returned from South Africa.

"On the same boat with me was Captain, now 'Mr.' Bartlett.

"It is unnecessary for me to go into details. We were glad to meet again.

"He was coming home to see his father.

"Two days south of Madeira it was—hot! Many of you who have been in India will know what I mean by hot. We were sitting about the deck, dozing, one afternoon; there was a scream from somewhere down the deck.

"A woman dashed to the rail where her child, playing, had crawled through and fallen overboard.

"My God, Bartlett, there's a child overboard!" I yelled.

"Bartlett started up, slipped off his jacket, picked up a cricket stump lying on the deck (some young fools had been playing in that awful heat).

"Looking at the stump he drawled:

"'Lot of sharks about here, old man; might be some use. Good-bye, if I don't see you again.'

"He was over the rail before I had time to take in his meaning.

"The skipper, of course, slowed up and stopped, lowered a boat and sent back. By this time we were at least three-quarters of a mile from the scene of the accident. I had a chat with the fourth officer afterwards and he told me how they found him. He had the kid on one arm, and with the other was lashing the water furiously.

"The sharks were about already and the water was all stained with blood.

"Just as they reached him one made a dash and a snap, and Bartlett couldn't lash the water any more for his arm had gone above the elbow.

"They hauled them aboard, the child was little the worse, but Bartlett was quite done for.

"As they carried him down the deck, the mother fell on her knees and kissed his one remaining hand.

"He looked up at me with a pale smile.

"'Silly asses women are sometimes. What?'

"We buried him the next day."

I couldn't go on. Poor old Bartlett, we shall meet no more.

Gregory rose. Words were useless I could see. He raised his glass; with one movement the others did the same. "Gentlemen," he said, "I give you the toast, Captain Bartlett, one of us."

We drank in silence, and Bartlett was back on his pedestal.

God rest his soul.—Pearson's Weekly.

PECULIAR CHURCH CHARITY.

One of the most ancient charities in connection with the Church is that at St. Swithin, Worcester, England. In 1688 William Swift decreed "that twelve loaves of bread be given by the churchwardens every Sabbath morning, and so to continue for ever, unto twelve aged poor people, such in his lifetime as he should appoint, and after his death according to the discretion of the churchwardens and their successors." Accordingly, twelve penny loaves are delivered every Sunday morning and are placed in each recess at the west end of the church, where they remain until distributed after the service.

COST OF THE POPE'S WARDROBE.

The outward robe of the Pope is red, and made from the wool of the lambs of the convent of St. Agnes, near the Porta Pia. The cloak and cape are lined with purple and trimmed with gold lace; the sombrero, or hat, is red and has a gold cord and tassel. Beneath the cloak is worn an alb, made also of wool of the lambs of St. Agnes, and girt about the waist with a sash of white moire antique, garnished with gold fringe. The Pope's hands are covered with kid mittens, and his feet are burdened with a pair of slippers worn over his ordinary shoes. The total value of his wardrobe is said to be \$150,000.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

ARE YOU TIED
TO ANY TAILOR

If you're not, don't make up your mind about anything—cloth, style or price—until you see what's going on here this season.

Perhaps we'll surprise you by making you clothes to order for less money than you think. We certainly will if you have been paying extravagant prices.

Suits to Order, \$15, 17 to 23

Overcoats to Order \$14 to 22.

Trousers to Order, \$3.50 to \$7

We are always busy making clothes for people who know our work, and have come back for more. Wouldn't you like a good fitting, well made suit—if so we can make one for you.

We have but one grade of Tailoring—the best we can do—that is the best there is.

J. L. BOYES.

THE BEST FLOUR. DAFOE'S NONESUCH DAFOE'S MANITOBA PATENT

By numerous tests by the best Bakers the above mentioned grades have been proven to be the best Flours in the market.

When buying Flour ask for Dafoe's, and patronize your home mill, thereby producing Bran and Shorts that you can purchase cheaper than the product of the Western mills, which has to be transported thousands of miles at great expense, and usually, when it reaches you, of inferior quality.

The grocer complains if the farmer or the mechanic sends to Toronto or to outside points for an article he can get at the home store just as good, but he does not hesitate to buy Flour from mills hundreds of miles away, and sell you an inferior Flour for more money than you can purchase the home product for, every bag of which is guaranteed.

CHOICE CORN MEAL and BUCK WHEAT FLOUR always on hand.

FEED GRINDING a specialty, with the best feed mills known to the trade.

A full stock of the best ANTHRACITE COAL. Also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of Grain.

Ask for prices at the big Mill before purchasing your Flour, Feed or Coal.

NAPANEE,
15th January, 1906.

SCHOOL BOOKS

GET READY FOR SCHOOL OPENING

by getting a stock of

School Books, Scribblers,
Exercise Books, Pencils,



TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. G. H. KEITH COMPANY

MEN!

We want you to

SEE OUR NEW WALK OVER SHOES

For Fall & Winter Wear

They are the nattiest styles we have ever shown in fine American Shoes.

Ask to see our new Platinum Calf Blucher Cut Boot, made with heavy waterproof soles, and lined with Russett Kid throughout.

\$5.00

Same style in Patent Coltskin \$5.00

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

Largest dealers in this Section of Canada.

Just arrived Another car of LIVERPOOL SALT

Large Sacks of Coarse Salt.
Sacks of Fine Salt, and
Lumps of Rock Salt.

FRANK H. PERRY.

F. C. LLOYD'S Wall Paper and Fruit Store ON MARKET SQUARE.

Give me a call and see my
Peaches and Plums before
buying.

It Will Save You Money.

Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

Mr. Fred W. Smith made a trip to Kingston, on Tuesday.

Mrs. W. K. Pruyn and Miss Alice Pruyn are spending a week or so in Toronto.

Work will shortly commence on the new channel and tower of St. John's Church Selby.

A battleship may be despatched to bring Stensland the defaulting Chicago bank President home.

Miss Helen Caton, of Thorpe, left

Johnny Get Your Hair Cut.

J. N. OSBORNE will cut it right, or give you a nice shave.

Hogs Wanted.

Will ship hogs Thursday next, Sept. 6th. Highest price paid for good select hogs.

J. W. HALL.

Is it not True.

That the first thing that attracts our attention when we receive a letter is the kind of stationery used. We make a specialty of fine stationery. Our Crash Linenette beats them all. Call and see these goods.—The Medical Hall—FRED L. HOOPER.

Parish of Selby.

The Rev. Dr. Tucker, General Secretary of the C. C. M. S., will deliver an address at the Harvest Festival Service to be held in St. John's Church, Selby, next Sunday, Sept. 9th, at 3 p. m. The church will be decorated for the occasion. Special offerings on behalf of Canadian Church Missions.

Coal Facts.

Now is the time to get in your stock of Coal for the winter before your lawn gets soft. If you want the best grade of Anthracite, Steam or Cannel Coal you can get it by calling up VanLaven's Office, Phone 92. All coal kept under cover and well screened before delivering.

New Evaporator.

Messrs. Collier Bros. have about completed the building of their evaporator in the old soap works, near the Reindeer dock purchased by them last year, and are now ready to purchase all kinds of apples fit for evaporating. They have a first-class building for the purpose and are getting all the necessary machinery for the handling of a large quantity of apples.

Warning to house Keepers.

The time for making catsup and pickles is at hand, and we desire to render all possible assistance toward making this part of the seasons work a complete success. Our Specialties—Pure Spices (full flavor strength) Garlic (fresh) Gem Jar Rings (best quality), Corks (all sizes), Proof Vinegar (Chemically pure), Fruit Vinegar (Crab Apple Brand), Bottle Wax Mixture (ready

PERSONALS

Mr. W. K. Pruyn left on Monday for the west.

Mr. W. P. Deroche spent Sunday week with Judge Deroche and his family at the Thousand Island Park.

Mr. Fred Shibley, of Sharbot Lake, spent last Friday in Napanee and took train for Montreal then home to New York Via Adirondack Mountains.

Mr. Thomas Eakins, of Harrison was in Napanee Saturday last and spent Sunday with friends in Newburgh.

Mr. Algie Rockwell and Master Fred Rockwell, of Chicago, spent a few days with friends in Napanee and Wellington, and left for home last Monday.

Mr. Stanley Maybee, of Williamsport, Pa. an old resident of Odessa, visited Napanee on Tuesday.

Mrs. O. S. Keeton and son Wallace left on Tuesday for their home in Jersey City after visiting friends in Napanee, Marysville, Ormsville and Earnestown.

Mrs. T. J. Normile and Miss Nora Wheeler returned on Monday after spending a week with friends at Marlbank and Otter Creek.

Mrs. Albert N. Storms who has been visiting friends in Richmond and Verona returned to her home in Watertown on Saturday.

Mrs. Geo. Mitchell and Miss Laura Mitchell left on Monday for Spokane Wash.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas Wilson and family returned from Rochester on Sunday evening. They had an exceedingly rough passage, being detained over four hours off Brighton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Huston, of Grand Bend, N. Y. were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Wagar last week.

Mr. Walter Alford, Belleville, was in town on Saturday last attending the funeral of Mr. John Walters.

Mr. John Wallace is visiting his son Jacob Wallace Mgr. Merchants Bank Little Current.

Miss Cora Charters, Chicago, is spending her vacation with her parent at Sillsville.

Mr. Lowe, of Winnipeg, Man, spent last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Scott.

Miss Cartwright, Ottawa, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cartwright Sussex Farm.

Miss Margaret O'Neil spent last week the guest of her sister Mrs. Fred Bell, Deseronto.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Boyes, Kingston were guests of Mayor and Mrs. Lowe on Sunday and Monday. Mr. Boye left on Monday for Toronto for a few days.

Misses Lena and Otta Allison, are visiting friends in New York.

Mr. Ed. Huff, Campbellford, was in town on Monday.

Mrs. Dr. Simpson and Master Alice Simpson spent last week in Toronto.

Miss Maud Ronson, who has been spending the summer with her parent Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Ronson, South river road, returned to Toronto on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Guess were guest of her son, Mr. M. Getty, Toronto, a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilson are visiting their son, Mr. J. Walter Wilson, New York.

Mrs. VanBlaricon and Mr. Edga VanBlaricon took in the Toronto Fair this week.

Mr. Arthur McMillan, Rochester, is spending his holidays with his parents in town.

Mrs. George Richards, Piety Hill is spending the week in Toronto with her son George.

Mrs. J. E. Moore and daughter, Jean

SCHOOL SUPPLIES
by getting a stock of
**School Books, Scribblers,
Exercise Books, Pencils,
Pens, Ink,**
and every other article for
use in schools.

We claim to have the most complete line of Exercise Books in town.

Your patronage will be much appreciated.

A. E. PAUL'S,
BOOK STORE.

COAL!
OUR CELEBRATED
PLYMOUTH COAL!

All sizes for prompt delivery.

We also carry in stock Steam Coal, Blacksmithing Coal

—and—
Blue Grass Cannel Coal
for a bright grate fire.

All at close prices FOR CASH.

Office, West Side Market Square, Phone 101
Yard: Foot of West Street. 1-11

CHAS. STEVENS,

**Bargains in
Diamonds.**

We have just received another consignment of Diamonds direct from the Amsterdam cutters. Call and inspect the pretty, solitaire, Diamond Ring we can show you at

**\$15.00, 25.00
AND UP.**

Diamonds enter Canada duty free. We are able to place them on our market at as low a figure as any market in the world.

Smith's Jewellery Store
Marriage Licenses Issued

McMILLAN PIANOS

ARE GOOD PIANOS.

R. B. ALLEN

NAPANEE

Work will shortly commence on the new channel and tower of St. John's Church Selby.

A battleship may be despatched to bring Stensland the defaulting Chicago bank President home.

Miss Helen Caton, of Thorpe, left this week for the Hospital in Brockville, as a nurse-in-training.

The 1901 Assessment Roll which was reported mislaid has been found. It was in the hands of the Assessor.

All kinds of heating apparatus, properly installed, and satisfaction guaranteed.

MADOLE & WILSON.

The next issue of The Canada Gazette will contain a proclamation fixing Thursday, October 13, for Thanksgiving Day.

Workmen are already busy improving the interior of St. Jude's Church, Kingsford. There will not be any service at Kingsford next Sunday.

Miss Eva Emsley and Miss Freda Holmes, of Napanee, left Wednesday for Washington, D. C. to enter a Hospital in that city as trained nurses.

Mrs. John Fraser, Napanee, and Misses Edna and Edith Fraser, of New York City, are home after spending the summer with Mr. Fraser at Westport.

Members of the Government are in favor of summoning Parliament to meet at an earlier date than was anticipated, and it is now considered that November 15 may be agreed upon.

Mrs. Burgess, of Ottawa, was killed at Carleton Place by a train striking the automobile in which she was driving. Mr. and Mrs. Torrance the other occupants of the automobile, were severely injured.

Dr. George Eakins, son of the late Dr. Eakins, of Belleville, left last Wednesday, for Port Arthur, where he will hang out his shingle. He spent his holidays with friends in Napanee and Glen Island.

Miss Edith Dafeo, A. T. C. M., (honorary graduate in pianoforte, teachers' course and organ) will resume her classes Sept. 10th. Pupils prepared for all Conservatory examinations in piano, organ and theory—special attention given to beginners for whom the Virgil Method is used.

Will put an sale Saturday morning August 14th, two case containing six hundred pieces of China, all useful articles for household use in endless variety direct from the manufactories in Europe, and at prices never heard of here before for such goods. See show window.

THE COXALL CO.

On Saturday evening, Justus Asselstine, a young farmer, of Ernestown, met Miss Janet Alphen Kenyon, formerly of Denbigh, in Kingston. On Monday they decided that they would like to get married, and Rev. S. Shibley was called upon to tie the knot at the home of J. L. Fraser, Williamsville on Monday evening. The happy couple left for their future home.

The Frontenac Business College, Kingston, has just closed the most successful term in its history—not only as regards numbers enrolled but from the success of our graduates in carrying off the best positions available. The fall term opens Sept. 4th and promises to bring together a larger number than ever to prepare for the ever increasing demands of the Business world. No time in the past was there such opportunities offered to young men and women who had acquired a thorough knowledge of business methods and their essential subjects. Are you at present drawing a good salary? If not write us for particulars. T. N. STOCKDALE, Principal.

Music

Owing to several cases of misapprehension being recently brought before Miss McHenry's notice, she wishes to state that the opinion, which seems to be maintained, that she receives for instruction only advanced pupils, is erroneous. She will discontinue teaching through July and August, resuming it September first. Residence, Centre St.

render all possible assistance toward making this part of the seasons work a complete success. Our Specialties—Pure Spices (all flavor strength) Garlic (fresh) Gem Jar Rings (best quality), Corks (all sizes), Proof Vinegar (Chemically pure), Fruit Vinegar (Crab Apple Brand), Bottle Wax Mixture (ready for use) Paraffine, Currie, Turmeric &c. Have you used Parke's Catsup Flavor and Preserver? It is good. The Medical Hall—FRED L. HOOPER.

The Canoe Races.

The last of the series of Canoe races held by the Napanee Yacht Club was run on Friday evening last. In the double event Messrs. Graham and Joyce finished first; Messrs. Carson and Pollard, second, and Madill and Dulmage, third. Messrs. Madill and Dulmage again had the misfortune to upset their canoe in rounding the buoy. In the single race, Mr. C. Madill finished first, Mr. F. H. Carson, second, and Mr. E. J. Pollard, third. The prize winners for the whole series are: Double paddles, M. P. Graham, first; Messrs. Carson and Pollard, second and Messrs. Madill and Dulmage third. In the single event Mr. C. Madill won first prize, Mr. F. Carson, second, and Mr. E. J. Pollard, third.

Get your School Books at Paul's.

E. LOYST has large stock of flour, Royal Household and all other grades, all kinds of feed, large quantities at the lowest prices. He wishes to sell out in the next month. Salt, Coal Oil Groceries. Highest price for eggs cash or trade. A call solicited.

Forging Ahead.

The Lennox and Addington Mutual Fire Insurance Company is steadily forging ahead to the first place of the Insurance Companies doing farm business in these Counties. The amount of Insurance passed upon at the July meeting of the Directors was \$125,000. The irresistible Agent, D. L. Green has a good running mate in the ambitious Mr. Jones, each vying with the other in writing the most business for the Company. The company never did more business, never had more policy-holders, or more insurance, has been able to meet its losses most promptly and has a good cash surplus on hand, and continues to do business at the old stand (despite reports to the contrary) first stairway west of Coxall's grocery, in the Town of Napanee.

Married at Westbrook.

A dainty wedding took place at eight o'clock in the evening of August 20th, on the lawn of Bunny Lea Farm, the residence of George Gates, when his youngest daughter, Estella, was united to Sperry Melbourne Burt, only son of the late Thomas Burt, of Morven. The parlor and dining-room were decorated with flowers, interspersed with greenery, while the lawn was lit up by Chinese lanterns, assisted by the moon which gave its brightest light. The bride was attired in white organdie, with beatha and yoke of lace; her hair was tastefully dressed with white flowers and satin bows. Earl Gates, brother of the bride, played Mendelssohn's wedding march, while the bride leaning on the arm of her father, passed out to the lawn through an arch of white ribbon, formed by four flower girls. Misses Vera McDonald, Alice Smith, Augusta Mabey and Patricia Burt. The rig was borne on the stem of a white lily, by Master Willie Rowson, of Nipissing, nephew of the bride. Rev. R. Stillwell, officiated. The guests about one hundred in number sat down on the lawn to a sumptuous supper. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold brooch, representing a spray of lily of the valley set with pearls, and a gold bracelet with initials to each of the little flower girls. The bride's travelling suit was of blue henrietta cloth, with hat to match. The happy couple drove in a carriage drawn by white horses, to Kingston, whence they left for New York. They will be at home at Morven after Sept. 21st.

THIS WEEK.

Mr. Arthur McMillan, Rochester, is spending his holidays with his parents in town.

Mrs. George Richards, Piety Hill, is spending the week in Toronto with her son George.

Mrs. J. F. Moore and daughter, Jean, have returned home after spending seven weeks at St. Catharines.

Mr. Frank Williams was in Kingston on Tuesday.

Mr. W. M. Cambridge spent a few days this week in Toronto.

Mr. Percy Balfour, Marlbank, has purchased a four cylinder Ford Automobile from Mr. W. J. Normile.

Miss Bessie McRossie, New York, spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McRossie.

Mr. J. A. Ferguson spent a few days this week taking in the Toronto Fair.

Mr. Charles Walters, Belleville, was in town on Saturday last attending the funeral of his uncle Mr. John Walters.

Rev. S. T. Bartlett, of Colborne will preach in the Western Meth Church next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Rev. J. Norman Tucker, D. C. L., General Secretary of the Missionary Church of England, will conduct the services in St. Mary Magdalen's Church on Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Boyce, Newburgh, spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at Colebrook.

Master Fred Wolsey, Watertown, spent a few days last week the guests of his cousin Mr. Wm. A. Boyce.

Mr. Geo. Walters, of East Toronto, spent last week in town at the home of his brother, Mr. James Walters.

Mr. George Grange, of London, is spending a few days with friends in Napanee.

Mrs. D. A. McMillan, Finch, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Mair.

Miss Euphemia Coates is spending a few days in Kingston.

Miss Helen Grange, of Napanee, has secured a position as lady principal, at Stanstead Methodist College and left last Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Pringle are spending a couple of weeks in New York visiting their son, Mr. Aubrey Pringle.

Mr. Thomas Caton, of Thorpe, is spending this week at Toronto Exhibition.

Miss Maria Grange is in Toronto for the week.

Miss Catharine and Miss Josephine Vrooman, are visiting friends in Prince Edward County.

Mrs. T. B. Kilday, of Buffalo, has been spending the week with her sister Mrs. H. W. Kelly.

The Misses Kimmery are spending a few days in Toronto.

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Wartman have been spending the week in Toronto.

Mr. Chas Stevens is in Toronto for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Dingman, Battle Creek, Mich., are renewing acquaintances in this vicinity.

Mrs. Will Coates and Mrs. Manson Stevens returned from Kingston on Thursday.

Mrs. Insley, of Wellington, with Mrs. John McGillivray and Mrs. Chas McGillivray, Picton, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jewell a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Huff returned last week to their home in Lindlay, Ohio.

Mrs. F. Chinneck is visiting friends in Toronto and Buffalo.

Mrs. Wellington Sills is spending a couple of weeks in Toronto with her sister, Mrs. W. Treleavin.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sampson spent a few days this week in Toronto.

Mrs. M. B. Mills spent a few days last week in Toronto.

**School Supplies
at Paul's.**

Fall Suits



The Latest
Patterns.
The best of
Trimmings.
Tailored to hold
their shape.
Cut to Fit.

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor, Napanee.

Mr. Chas Wright, Deseronto, was a caller at our office Thursday.

Miss Annie Coxall is spending a few lays in Toronto.

Mr. Geo. Walters is spending a few lays in Toronto.

Mr. E. Martin, Yarker, was in town on Thursday and a caller at our office.

Mrs. Martha Finkle has rented her house on Centre St. to Mr. A. B. Haycock Commercial traveller from Montreal who will occupy the premises about the middle of September.

MARRIAGES.

KENNETH BOYCE On Wed. Sept. 5th by Rev. J. H. Reel at the Western Methodist parsonage. Mr. John W. Kenneth to Miss Naomi Beatrice Boyce both of Camden Township.

Paints Oil and Glass.

Our import order of glass is now here and we are ready for the fall trade. Do not overlook the fact that we are the largest dealers in these lines and are gratified to know that the quality of the goods we have been enabled to furnish the public within the past has brought to us this large and growing trade. Elephant Brand of white Lead and ready mixed paints are guaranteed for quality.

MADOLE & WILSON

Fighting has been practically suspended in Cuba in view of the efforts to restore peace.

The suggestion is made that Canada acquire the Lord Amherst Library. It is valued at \$150,000.

Stensland, the defaulting bank President, will be brought back from Tangle on a merchant liner.

Wallace's Bug Poison will rid your house of Bed Bugs and Buffalo Moths in short order, easy to use. Sold only at The Red Cross Drug Store.

A Lindsay boy named Garfield Burjoro, who disappeared a few days ago, was found drowned in a canal.

Mrs. Sinclair McKel rescued her four children with great difficulty from their burning dwelling at St. John, N. B.

A paper by Dr. Curtis, of New York on dirty instruments, caused a lively discussion at the dental convention at Montreal.

One of the engines in the Electric Light Power House was started on Thursday afternoon and runs beautifully and with scarcely any noise.

Builders Hardware of every conceivable kind. Bathing's Star Brand of Portland Cement, it pays to buy the best.

MADOLE & WILSON

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE!

—OF—

CLOTHING

Genuine Bargains in all Lines.

HAVING PURCHASED THE \$10,000 STOCK

of C. A. Graham & Co. for cash at 64 cents on the dollar on wholesale prices, we will sell the entire stock at less than the present wholesale price.

The stock consists of Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys, Rain Coats, Hats and Caps, Shirts, Ties, Underwear, Gloves, etc.

Also \$1,500 worth of Men's and Ladies' Furs.

Sale Starts Saturday, Sept. 1st

at 10 a.m., and every article in the store will be sold on the present premises, if price is any consideration, as we have no room in our own store for this additional stock.

Everything must be sold for cash, nothing being allowed out on approbation, but purchasers can return any goods not satisfactory, within 24 hours, and money will be cheerfully refunded.

All goods will be marked in plain figures.

Men's and Boys' Ready-to-Wear Clothing at 25, 30, and up to 50 per cent. off.

21 dozen Collars, regular price 15c sale price 3 for 25c. Also 135 dozen assorted Collars at similar reductions. 171 dozen Ties, 30 per cent. off. 55 dozen Handkerchiefs, 30 per cent. off. 45 dozen assorted Underwear, 25 to 35 per cent. off.

75 odd Vests, ranging in price from \$1.25 to \$5, sale price 75c to \$2.50.

27 dozen Suspenders regular prices 25c to \$1, sale price 15c to 50c.

31 dozen Gloves and Mitts, 35 per cent. off.

The Furs consist of Men's and Ladies' Coats, Gauntlets, Capes, Ruffs, Caps, Boas, Muffs, Caps, Fur Robes, all at 50 per cent. reduction.

Shirts, Hats, and Caps, Sweaters, Cardigan Jackets, etc., at similar reductions.

Don't wait—come at once, as the whole stock must be cleared out.

J. L. BOYES.

At C. A. Graham & Co's. Old Stand.

DINING TABLES!

Square or Round Corner Extension Tables,
A variety of Patterns and Woods.

Brass and Enamel Beds

We have a very large stock of
the finest patterns procurable.
Prices from..... **\$3.00 Up**

Call at our show rooms and inspect our Furniture. You will not be disappointed in our goods. We have everything in Furniture.

Church of S. Mary Magdalene.

September 9th, Missionary, Sunday Rev. D. Tuckey, General Secretary will deliver the address at the H. A. M. service. Collection for D. and P. Mission.

A Good Brush for 25c.

No more loose hairs in the mouth if you use the Peerless Tooth Brush. Every one guaranteed secure. Wallace's Drug Store stamped on each Brush.

Apples Wanted.

At the Napanee Evaporator, east of Gibbard's Furniture factory, will be ready about Sept. 20th. Highest prices paid.

SMITH & HAWLEY. A.E.

TO MAKE GOOD PICKLES

Use Wallace's Good Spices and White

Light power house was started on Thursday afternoon and runs beautifully and with scarcely any noise.

Builders Hardware of every conceivable kind. Rathbun's Star Brand of Portland Cement, it pays to buy the best.

MADOLE & WILSON

Father Rudolph Meyer of St. Louis is favorite for election as Black Pope by the Jesuits, conclave at Rome. He advocates the appointment of a special assistant for Canada.

Mr. John Valentine, of Violet, was a caller at our office on Thursday. He had just returned from the Toronto Exhibition and while there purchased three fine thoroughbred Leicester sheep. Mr. Valentine will exhibit them at the Lennox County Fair here on the 18th and 19th.

One gallon of Prism Brand Paint will cover 360 sq. ft., two coats. Every can guaranteed. The Medical Hall.—Fred L. Hooper, sole agent for Napanee.

A. S. KIMMERLY has just got in a car of Potatoes, Roses, Hebeons, Seed Peas and Mandscheuri Barley in stock and all kinds of garden and field seeds. I buy clean Timothy Seed, Vetches for sale.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

== OUR ==

\$15 SUITS

are the Extreme

LIMIT OF VALUE.

Cloth, Trimmings and make are such as you pay \$3.00 to \$5.00 more for in most places.

May as well save it when you can.

A. E. LAZIER.

25 tf

NEW FALL Walking Shoes

New Fall Walking Boots for men and women in Dongola, Vici-Kid, Patent Colt and Box Calt, with extension soles and military heels.

THE VERY BEST MAKES
For Dress and Street Wear.

A splendid range to choose from in the very latest and most popular styles.

Call and see our New Stock,

FRED CURRY,

Proprietor.

Opposite Royal Hotel.

At the Napanee Evaporator, east of Gibbard's Furniture factory, will be ready about Sept. 20th. Highest prices paid.

SMITH & HAWLEY. U.F.

TO MAKE GOOD PICKLES.

Use Wallace's Good Spices and Whitefield's Cider Vinegar or Chemically Pure Pickling Vinegar. We supply bottle Corks all sizes, Sealer Rings, Bottling Wax, Paraffine Wax, nice bright Turmeric Powder, the very best Curry Powder good Garlic, Green Ginger, Crystallized Dry Ginger, all of the rarer spices as well as the commonly asked for ones at The Red Cross Drug Store Napanee.

Pie Social

A Pumpkin Pie Social will be held in the Brick Church Morven, on Friday evening, Sept. 7th. A first class entertainment, programme of music, recitations and an address by Rev. Emsey, of Napanee, all for 15c each. Everybody invited. 39 b

Fall Fairs.

Lennox, Napanee, Sept. 18th and 19th.

Toronto Industrial, Aug. 27th to Sept. 10th.

Belleville, Sept. 12th and 13th.

Harrowsmith, Sept. 13th and 14th.

Stirling, Sept. 18th and 19th.

Frankford, Sept. 20th and 21st.

Shannonville, Sept. 29th.

Tamworth, Sept. 22nd.

A Daring Escape

On Tuesday evening a sensational escape of a convict, Jacob Jebretski, 35 years old, a Jew, en route to the Kingston penitentiary from Chatham, where he was recently sentenced to seven years for bringing stolen furs from New York into Canada, was made from a G. T. R. car window between Napanee and Fredericksburg. The Jew was shackled and handcuffed to his seventeen-year-old son Simon, sentenced for the same charge to five years' confinement. The two prisoners were in charge of Sheriff Simmill, Jailor Davidson and Constable Peters. Jebretski went to the toilet room with his son, and the constable stood at the door. He soon heard a scream from the son. The constable looked in, and the older prisoner was gone, with the shackles. Simon was brought to Kingston. It is a mystery how the shackles were taken off, for there are no marks of violence on Simon. Constable Peters took the westbound train to Napanee, where he organized a search party to look for the escaped man. No trace has yet been found of the fugitive.

Coal Oils, Canadian, American. The Gomme Pratt's Astral. Highest grade of Oil and best lamps to burn it, at BOYLE & SON.

Cord wood and Block wood for sale. Robt. Light 21-t-f

Engagement Rings, Wedding Rings

QUALITY GUARANTEED

MARRIAGE LICENSES

STRICTLY PRITATE.

F. CHINNECK'S

JEWELLRY STORE.

Near Royal Hotel.

Examine Goods Prices from..... \$3.00 Up

Call at our show rooms and inspect our Furniture. You will not be disappointed in our goods. We have everything in Furniture.

The Gibbard Furniture Co.,

of Napanee, - Limited.

An Unprecedented Offer!

THE
NAPANEE EXPRESS
—AND—
The FAMILY HERALD
Till the End of 1906 for
50c.

Send in your Subscription at once and get the full benefit of this offer.

The Family Herald from now till the End of the Year 40c.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS from now till end of the Year 35c

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street
26m Napanee

DEROCHE & DEROCHE.
H. M. Deroche, K. C., C. C. A.
H. M. P. Deroche, B. A.
Barristers Etc.
MONEY TO LOAN
Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Tamworth every Wednesday.

Call at Cambridge's
—FOR YOUR—

Cakes, Confectionery and Ice Cream.

Try our

HOME-MADE BREAD

It leads all others.
W. M. CAMBRIDGE.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 5

A. S. ASHLEY,
.....DENTIST.....
34 YEARS EXPERIENCE
—21 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 517

W. G. WILSON,
BARRISTER,
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.
OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street, Napanee, Ont.

D. C. H. WARTMAN
DENTIST.
It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.